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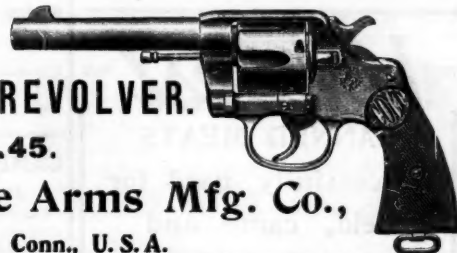
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GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., April 29th, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Friday, May 19th, 1905, and then publicly opened for making repairs to roadway to the Richmond, Virginia, National Cemetery roadway. The right is reserved to the United States to reject any or all proposals. Specifications and drawings will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Superintendent of the cemetery at Richmond, Va. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for repairing road to Richmond, Va., National Cemetery," and be addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., April 15th, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, May 15th, 1905, and then opened for furnishing and delivering forage and straw at Washington Barracks, Washington City, D.C., Forts Myer and Hunt, Va., Fort Washington, Md., and Saint Asaph, Va., during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1905. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders upon application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D.C., May 1, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, May 31st, 1905, for curbing and paving road on U.S. Reservation at Virginia approach to Washington Aqueduct Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained on application to this office. U.S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Curbing and Paving," and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Depot Quartermaster.

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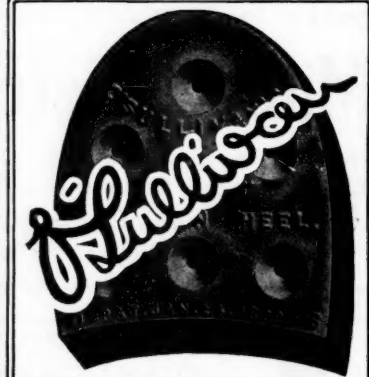
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

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Of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., whose untimely death is noted elsewhere in these columns, it may truthfully be said that he was assigned to many important tasks and proved steadfast and capable in all. As a military officer he served in the "old Army," then in the Army of the Confederacy, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier general, afterward as major general of United States Volunteers in the Spanish War, and finally as brigadier general of the United States Army, and in those varied relations his conduct was invariably distinguished by the finest qualities of courage, courtesy, tact and unswerving devotion to duty. As a civilian he served worthily as collector of internal revenue in Virginia, his native State, whose people were afterward proud to honor him with an election as Governor. President Cleveland assigned him to the important post of Consul General at Havana, and President McKinley retained him there where, during the crucial period immediately preceding the war with Spain, he performed his extremely delicate duties with a degree of firmness, discretion and sound judgment that proved him an accomplished diplomat as well as a gallant soldier. The moral effect of his offer of his services to the Government on the outbreak of the Spanish War was both great and beneficent. It afforded another and convincing assurance to the world that the North and the South were indeed reunited in heart and purpose, as well as in name, and that on questions involving the national defense the American people were as one man. The patriotic action of General Lee, Gen. Joseph Wheeler and other former officers of the Confederate Army in pledging their services to the Government in 1898 struck a key note which has since called into the commissioned force of the United States Army a large number of gallant, alert and zealous young Southerners who rank with its most promising members. The result is that the Army is to-day a more thoroughly representative national Army than at any former period since the Civil War. It is a curious and amusing fact that several prominent public leaders in Spain believed almost down to the outbreak of hostilities that in the war which followed they would receive both sympathy and support from the surviving veterans of the Confederate armies. In pamphlets and in the newspapers of Spain the people were told that the spirit of the rebellion was still alive in the States that joined in the Southern Confederacy and that at the proper time those States would unite with Spain against the Government of the United States. It remained for General Lee, General Wheeler and other survivors of the Confederate Army to deal the finishing stroke to that fantastic delusion, with the added distinction to General Lee that after the collapse of the Spanish defense he was made Military Governor of Havana, an office of peculiar importance, whose duties he discharged in a manner that compelled the sincere respect of all elements, including the Spanish residents. Throughout his entire career General Lee's conduct was that of a high-minded, large-hearted gentleman and patriot. He was an American of Americans, a Virginian of Virginians, imbued with their spirit and responsive to their best ideals. He nobly served his country, and his country gratefully honors his memory.

The unsatisfactory relations between the United States and Venezuela have been still further complicated by an incident which amounts to a diplomatic scandal. It is charged in a despatch from Caracas to the New York Herald that while Mr. Loomis, at present Assistant Secretary of State, was serving as Minister to Venezuela he received a check for \$10,000 from the asphalt company, whose affairs are now a subject of controversy between the two governments, the implication being that the money was in payment for an unlawful transaction. The story is specifically denied by Mr. Loomis, who in turn charges that its publication was instigated by his successor as Minister to Venezuela, Mr. Bowen, who, in

so doing, committed a gross violation of diplomatic propriety. On the request of Mr. Loomis, Minister Bowen has been ordered to return to Washington to explain his conduct, and it is intimated that unless his explanation is satisfactory he will be dismissed from the diplomatic service. His relations with President Castro of Venezuela are so discordant that in no event will he be sent back to Caracas in a diplomatic capacity. The present American Minister to Colombia, Mr. Russell, has been transferred to Venezuela, and Mr. Barrett, now American Minister to Panama, will succeed him at Bogota. The scandal resulting from the publication of the charges against Mr. Loomis is extremely unfortunate. Even if the charges be entirely false—as those best acquainted with Mr. Loomis will generally believe—their publication, particularly if instigated by an American diplomatic officer, will render it increasingly difficult to bring about that better understanding between Venezuela and the United States which is so necessary for the protection of their mutual interests. Moreover, the publicity thus given to the fact that serious friction exists between the State Department and its accredited representatives in foreign countries will have the inevitable effect of exciting distrust of the sincerity of our national purposes among the Latin-American republics whose confidence and good will it is desirable we should cultivate by all legitimate means. It is evident, therefore, that if there has been any unlawful conduct on the part of any member of the diplomatic service, either in Washington or in South America, the offender should be at once rebuked and dismissed.

Lest there be some misunderstanding of the suggestion offered in these columns last week that the big 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook might be taken into consideration in the forthcoming joint exercises of the Army and Navy, we should explain that what was intended, though not stated with sufficient exactitude, was that the gun should be placed at Cape Henry for the purpose of the maneuvers, only theoretically, not actually. For the exercises all that is needed is to assume that the gun is there, represented, if need be, by a gun for subcaliber practice, and then its range, location and trajectory, as shown by practical tests being known, its value as a protection of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay can be taken up in connection with the other problems under consideration. The trials of the 16-inch gun at the Sandy Hook proving ground showed that it could be used with great accuracy at a range of four miles with a very slight elevation, and inasmuch as a ship attempting to pass the entrance to the Chesapeake would have to approach within four miles of Cape Henry, we pointed out that that was an ideal place for a further consideration of the merits of that unique piece of ordnance. The situation is just this: The approaches to the waters of the Chesapeake are in need of more powerful defenses. The 16-inch gun now lying at Sandy Hook, where it is not needed, if properly mounted at Cape Henry, would, in conjunction with a thorough system of submarine mines, render the passage impenetrable by a hostile ship. Therefore, why not include in the joint exercises a consideration of the question of whether Cape Henry is not of all points the best one at which to mount the big gun as a permanent factor in our coast defenses. The suggestion will commend itself to those who know the merits of the gun and are familiar with the approach to the waters of the Chesapeake. It may be well in this connection to repeat what we said at the time of the maneuvers in Portland harbor, that blank cartridges cannot be used in heavy guns because the pressure of the light charge does not force the mushroom head far enough back to squeeze the pad so as to obturate, or gas check.

Military and naval surgeons have so vigorously condemned the vile native beverages sold to American soldiers and sailors in the Philippines and have so vividly described the terrible effects of those liquors upon persons using them that the civil authorities of the islands have very wisely enacted an ordinance making it unlawful in the province of Cavite for any person to give, sell or otherwise dispose of to enlisted men of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps any of the so-called native wines or liquors, and providing that any person violating the act shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months, or both. This action of the insular authorities is highly commendable, and we regret that it does not apply to the Philippine Islands in general, instead of to a single province in the Island of Luzon. It may be needed more in Cavite, perhaps, than elsewhere, for the reason that the seamen attached to the naval station there are constantly exposed to danger at the vile saloons where "vino," "tuba," "anísado" and other poisonous native beverages have hitherto been on sale, but the effects of those decoctions are so frightful that it would be a good thing if their sale to soldiers and sailors were absolutely prohibited everywhere in the islands. The use of those liquors by enlisted men of the Army has greatly increased since the abolition of the canteen, and medical officers agree that they have never encountered intoxicants so degrading, both physically and morally, to the victims. The soldier who drinks beer in a saloon adjacent to the post where he is stationed is obliged to pay twenty-five cents a bottle for it, and as the price is virtually prohibitive he is frequently tempted to use "vino," with the result that he falls a victim to the worst form of drunkenness known to medical observers. If the sale of such

injurious beverages to our soldiers and sailors in the islands can be wholly prevented, every friend of the Army and Navy will have reason to be thankful.

As a result of the discovery of the resting place of John Paul Jones by Gen. Horace Porter, there is a renewal of the controversy as to whether Paul Jones deserved the epithets of "pirate" and "renegade" so indignantly applied to him by the merchants of London and Glasgow after his terrific campaign of destruction against British commerce during the Revolution. There is still a disposition in England to regard his exploits as piratical, although that view of the case is unsupported in law or precedent. The fact is that the acts of Paul Jones against which the English complained were tolerated, if not formally recognized as allowable by England and other maritime powers until the long campaign of the United States Navy against the Barbary corsairs in the early years of the last century put an end to such practices, rescued Europe from organized piracy and established a new code of naval precedent and usage. It was Paul Jones who, by his daring and successful attacks upon English commerce under conditions which international law at that time nowhere condemned, first brought home to the maritime powers the need of some broader and more specific regulations for the protection of inoffensive commerce in time of war. From that time down to the Geneva arbitration of the Alabama claims the influence of the United States has been exerted in behalf of such agreements as shall insure the largest measure of security for sea-borne commerce in war. Those who still cling to the narrow estimate placed upon Paul Jones by the merchants of England whose ships he drove from the sea forget that after the peace of 1783 he visited London and was received with all the honors that a brave and gallant opponent may offer and receive.

We are sure that far-reaching results will be obtained from the visit to Newport News of the Board on Construction last week. The board has not yet formulated the observation it made on a thorough inspection of the Maryland, but it is certain that its report will include some comment on the condition of the conning tower, which, in the opinion of some of the members, can be improved. There are other features of the ship in which the board will probably recommend a change. The visit to Newport News will later be followed by visits to other shipbuilding yards that the members of the board may see for themselves what is being done. It is the opinion of Secretary Morton that the board should give very close attention to these matters, and it is certain that in the future the members of the board intend to give more time to the work of the board in view of the Departmental opinion that their duties as members of this board even exceed in importance their duties as chiefs of bureaus.

An attractive field for the development of wireless telegraphy has been opened by the organization of the Panama Canal project, and the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department has under consideration the feasibility of establishing wireless connection between New Orleans and the isthmus. The project is inviting to those interested in wireless telegraphy, for the reason that between New Orleans and the isthmus there is a clear seaway, one thousand three hundred miles in reach through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea without obstruction, thus affording a particularly desirable route for tests in wireless transmission over long distances. If practical trials shall show that wireless communication between those points can be maintained the fact will be one of obvious importance in the organization of the defenses of the canal and to the signal service of the Navy in general. In any event, the proposed experiment is worth trying.

The departure from this country of Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., for a tour of the continent in search of information in regard to the methods of target practice abroad, marks an advance in this direction. Hitherto it has been held that we have had little to learn in this regard from any foreign power, but the times have changed, and even an American naval officer can find something worth while in his profession among foreign officials. Commander Sims's report will be in the nature of a confidential paper, and its contents will hardly be made public, international comity being involved in the matter. He will first go to England, then in turn to France and Germany. It is not intended at present to visit Japan, for that nation, being at war, is not, at the present time at least, devoting much time to target practice as such. Their practice is in the nature of actual practice without markers.

Writing from the Island of Tutuila, Samoa, a friend of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL gives a gratifying account of conditions at the United States naval station at that remote American outpost in the Pacific. The new commandant of the station, Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore, U. S.N., has already won the cordial friendship of the natives, in whose welfare he takes a lively interest, the industries of the island are prosperous, and all hands realize that American control is a growing force for peace and progress in the territory. This information is merely corroborative of reports previously received from other sources concerning the situation in Tutuila, all of which show clearly enough that American interests in Samoa are in trustworthy and capable hands.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., publishes in the New York World an article on the impending naval battle in the Far East in which he makes an interesting comparison of the opposing fleets and presents some intelligent speculation as to the conditions that will probably attend their approaching conflict. He points out that while the Russian fleet numbered thirty-seven ships of all classes when it left the Baltic, its effective force consists of thirteen only, the others being auxiliary cruisers, colliers, transports, repair ships and one hospital ship. The effective force consists of four first-class battleships, three second-class battleships, two armored cruisers and four protected cruisers. These ships, supported by twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, will give the Russian commander a powerful fighting line, but, as Commander Gleaves points out, it will be difficult to maneuver for the reason that it is made up of so many different types. The Japanese fleet, says Commander Gleaves, consists of five first-class battleships, eight armored cruisers, and a torpedo-boat flotilla superior to that of the Russians. In their tonnage and armament the two fleets are pretty evenly matched, but the Japanese fleet has a manifest advantage in its greater homogeneity which insures speedier work in maneuvers. One of the most important questions to be considered is that of the range at which the battle shall be fought. In the action in August last the distance between the two fleets varied from 3,800 to 8,000 yards, a condition which threw the torpedo entirely out of action, rendered the 6-inch guns and less almost useless, gave the advantage to armor, and left the brunt of the battle to the heavy guns of the 12-inch, 10-inch and 8-inch. It goes without saying that the fleet that has the greatest speed can choose its own distance in beginning the action, and it is fair to assume that, as Togo's ships, fresh from the dockyards, have a great advantage in clean bottoms and newly overhauled engines, he will hold the balance of distance. If, then, he decides to play at long bowls, and thus avoid the Russian torpedoes and the vexatious fire of their 6-inch guns, he will have sixteen (or twenty) 12-inch guns, one 6-inch gun, sixteen 8-inch guns to oppose Rojestvensky's twenty-four 12-inch and four 10-inch. "Of course," says Commander Gleaves, "it is impossible to say how the two admirals will dispose their respective fleets on the day of the battle. Togo will probably leave his auxiliaries at his base, defended by booms and torpedo-boats. Rojestvensky will have his well in his rear, guarded by his four second-class cruisers and a division of his destroyers. His line of battle will doubtless be composed of his seven battleships, his two armored cruisers and the Aurora and Oleg, for, while the cruiser does not properly belong to the 'first line,' it will be essential for him to use every available heavy gun. Togo would have five or six battleships and eight cruisers to meet Rojestvensky if it were not for the Vladivostok squadron, which he could not leave uncovered in his rear. This squadron is composed of the Gromoboi, 12,369 tons (four 8-inch and sixteen 6-inch), Rossia, 12,500 tons (four 8-inch and sixteen 6-inch), and Bogatyr, 6,500 tons (twelve 6-inch). When it is remembered that it cost the Russians six battleships and two cruisers to torpedo two battleships, injure one cruiser with mines and sink three inferior craft, it will readily be seen that the force that Togo can bring to action with Rojestvensky must be considerably reduced, for he will probably reinforce Vice Admiral Kamimura and leave him to cover the Straits of Korea, to give battle again to his old foes, with whom he has already fought one brilliant action. Should he divide his vessels then, and assign to his lieutenant four of his armored cruisers, it would leave him with his four or five battleships and four cruisers."

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, contributes to the North American Review an article on "Questions Affecting the Visayan Islands," which gives an instructive account of agricultural and economic conditions in the islands named. General Carter describes the Visayas as one of the most important groups in the Philippine Archipelago and states that they produce nearly all the sugar and a large part of the hemp exported from the Philippines. He says that there is nowhere any better land for growing sugar cane, that the industry does not require great capital, that labor can be had for any work required, provided it receives fair pay and decent treatment and that what is needed above all is a liberal and permanent tariff policy. He believes that with the prospective opening of the markets of China and Japan those countries will afford an outlet for all the sugar the Philippines can produce, and that with the introduction of a better variety of cane and modern facilities for cultivating and refining, the sugar industry of the archipelago will become highly prosperous. The same, he says, is true of the hemp industry. What is needed is a hemp-stripping machine to take the place of hand labor and thus increase both the quantity and quality of the product. Such a contrivance is already in experimental use and has proved capable of doing the work of eight or ten men, and with promised improvements its capacity will be still further increased. The lumber resources of the Visayas are vast and valuable, but are as yet undeveloped; rice culture is rapidly increasing and the already large output of copra can be trebled by establishing local factories for handling the product of the coconut plantations. General Carter opposes the movement to admit Chinese labor into the Visayas—he says the evil effect of such an arrangement would far exceed any possible benefits. The Chinese have already driven the na-

tives out of business, and in the largest city in the islands there is only one business house in native hands. Should Chinese coolies be admitted there would be nothing left for the 2,000,000 Visayan native laborers but to steal or starve. As for economic problems, General Carter says: "It may be readily understood that existing economic conditions and consequent lack of employment have had a deleterious effect upon the natives who have heretofore been engaged in the production of staple crops. Organized bands of robbers have received many recruits from amongst the idle, and have kept the whole body of people in a state of fear. It is the old, old story of a long strike—discord, arson and murder. When prosperity returns to the Visayas, those who are willing to labor will find ample employment; and the strong arm of the Government may then be effectively employed to restore order and give protection to life and property. In this it will receive the aid and encouragement of all intelligent Visayans, who desire nothing so much as that their islands shall be soon restored to a condition of prosperity and good order, which will enable them to move onward to a higher and more material development than has hitherto been possible."

Among those who hold that the next great struggle for commercial and naval supremacy will be a rivalry for the mastery of the Pacific must be added M. René Pinon, a prominent French writer, who, in an article translated by the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution of Great Britain, calls attention to the steady advance of American influence on the Western ocean. The acquisition of Hawaii, the possession of the finest harbor in Samoa, the annexation of the Philippines, Guam and Midway Island and the development of a trans-Pacific cable system all combine, says M. Pinon, to foreshadow American predominance in those waters, a situation which, he adds, will be immensely strengthened by the completion of the Panama Canal. As for the French possession of Tahiti, he goes on to say, it is in the center of the Pacific on the highway from San Francisco and Panama to New Zealand and Australia, a position which renders it almost indispensable to the power claiming supremacy in the great ocean, "and it behooves France to see that it does not fall into American hands." "Great indeed," says M. Pinon, "are the present interests and future problems involved in the Pacific Ocean, whose vastness alone was thought at one time to preclude all chance of war. It is not a question, as in former times, of petty trade alone and of mere quarrels between merchants. The vital interests of great Powers are now at stake; in fact, the maritime supremacy of the world! Japan struggles for expansion and for her very existence as a nation. Russia is attracted by the necessity for providing her immense Asiatic territories with the maritime outlet she cannot do without. Great Britain will fight for her naval pre-eminence and commercial supremacy. The United States are pushing forward with that eagerness for expansion which characterizes a young and successful race. The wily and laborious Chinese quietly pervade all the countries at their gates, and 'oil the machinery' from Singapore to San Francisco. Germany, France and Holland defend their colonies and demand their share in the development of the wealth of the Far East. Such problems have seldom been solved peacefully. Whatever happens, the conclusion drawn is that great events are impending, and that the great Powers of the future will be developed in the world of the Pacific. History is taking unexpected turns in this antipodean theater of war, and the old conditions of the problem of preponderance are being upset. The House of Austria does not appear on this scene, nor Turkey, nor Italy, nor the ancient feud between Christian and Mussulman. Spain has disappeared from the arena. Germany and France are still represented, but only in the background, and hardly in the same category as Holland. The Anglo-Saxon still plays a leading part, but it is no longer the inhabitant of the United Kingdom, but rather the new representatives of the Empire in the person of the Australian and Canadian. The foreground of the theater will undoubtedly be occupied by the two giants, Russia and the United States, unless they are compelled to give way to the audacious and irrepressible 'Yellow man,' the Japanese, and possible also the Chinese as well."

Major Walter D. McCaw, Med. Dept., U.S.A., in the course of a recent lecture at the Army War College, explained that it is the desire of the Medical Department to keep on hand the furniture and material for the regimental, field, stationary and base hospitals required for an army of 250,000 men, as indicated by conditions of modern warfare. A large amount of such material is already in store and further supplies will be added as appropriations for that purpose become available, the idea being to have at hand the necessary outfit for an adequate hospital system in time of need. "From first to last," says Major McCaw, "we have now, including field hospitals, provided for bed room for about eight and one-half per cent. of the Army, and it would have to be a very innocuous war or a very healthy environment, when much more than this would not be required. The sick report of the Army in the Philippine Islands during the first three years was about seven to eight per cent. on the spot, not including those sent home. In the present war, in Manchuria, a single great battle has thrown many times as large a percentage of wounded alone upon the surgeons' hands. In 1864 nine per cent. of the Federal army's strength was in the general hospitals alone, with six or seven per cent. at the front additional. But as provision for treatment of invalided

soldiers at home or at the base in general hospitals could no doubt best be made after the special conditions of the war were more clearly seen, perhaps this allowance of eight and one-half per cent. for the army in the field is enough to have in readiness."

It is a curious fact that it is only at this late day that the British Admiralty has resolved to instruct the enlisted men in the navy in "first aid" service. In many large British warships launched in recent years little or no attention was given to arrangements for caring for the wounded in battle, but a commission has been appointed which is preparing to provide "first aid" instruction for men of all ratings on board ship and to consider the whole question of the most convenient places for surgical operations and the storage of surgical instruments and supplies. The Hampshire Telegraph, published at Portsmouth, England, says that as the result of suggestions made by that committee from time to time many wise changes have been effected in the internal arrangements of recent ships. Stations have been allotted for the surgeons behind armor or below the armored deck, where they would be sure of protection, while to facilitate the bringing of wounded men either up from the engine room or down from the gun positions on the upper decks, the hatchways have been made larger and fitted with specially designed lifts. The ash hoists have been increased in size so far as the engine rooms are concerned, and a chair and belt so designed as to easily accommodate injured men has now been provided for the ash hoists. Facilities, too, are to be provided for the prompt removal of the wounded, after treatment by the surgeons, to the sick bay and washing places, which, in time of action, would be fitted up as temporary hospitals.

Naval officers have been interested in the report from London that many of the large guns on the battleship Majestic were wearing out. It will be recalled that in his testimony before the House Naval Committee last winter, Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, pointed out that it would be necessary from time to time to reline the guns and expressed the opinion that this would not be necessary as frequently with the American naval ordnance as with the English, because the cordite used by the English is more damaging to the guns than the smokeless powder used in the American Navy. It is a well known fact that the guns of the Iowa and on several other ships were not built for the new powder and are consequently not capable of standing the pressure that the new guns are. There are altogether about forty of these guns which must be replaced as soon as new ones can be built. To avoid accidents with these guns the Navy Department has directed that the muzzle velocity of the old guns be reduced so as to provide that they be put to no greater strain than that for which they were built. The recent accident on the Iowa when the muzzle of one of the 8-inch guns blew off was due, in the opinion of the board investigating the accident, to the fact that the gun was not able to stand the increased muzzle velocity produced by the smokeless powder.

Should the fleets of Togo and Rojestvensky join battle on the high seas, or at any point not in proximity to a repairing dock-yard, the actual value of the torpedo-boat and destroyer will be put to the test. Even a slight injury to a battleship or cruiser by a well-directed torpedo may put that vessel out of the fight, and in so far handicap the force to which the wounded craft belongs. The injuries to the Russian vessels at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, while serious in themselves, were not of such a nature as to prevent the vessels concerned from making their way to the repair shops of the port, and thereafter again engaging in battle, but should a vessel be even slightly injured under water by a torpedo in the open sea, the immediate effect would be hardly less disastrous than if she were sent to the bottom. So the naval world will watch with intense interest the next combat between Jap and Russ in free route, for the torpedo will probably play an important part.

The Secretary of War this week received a most interesting letter from Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee who, with Quartermaster General Humphrey, is away from Washington on a long tour of inspection. General Chaffee spoke in glowing terms of the Army post at San Antonio, Texas, and of Fort Sill. He said in his letter that he regarded Fort Sill as especially well adapted for the location of the regiment of Field Artillery which the President intends shall be organized as an experiment. This matter of a post for the provisional regiment of Field Artillery is now before the Chief of Artillery who, it is understood, also favors Fort Sill. It may be stated that such a regiment will be formed soon and probably stationed at Fort Sill for organization and instruction.

It is not at all probable that there will be any promotions and retirements of officers of the Army upon the retirement on June 15 next of Major General Gillespie. There has been considerable talk of the possibility of promoting several War Department bureau chiefs to be major generals with a view to their immediate retirement in June, but we are reliably informed that such a project has not yet received the consideration of either the President or the Secretary of War. It is barely possible that when the President returns to Washington he may decide to make one or two major generals for retirement, but it is not believed that such will be the case.

Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th U.S. Inf., in an article on "The Infantry and Cavalry School," which appears in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association, discusses certain facts relating to the institution named, in terms that should awaken serious interest throughout the military service. He says it is believed that there is a feeling among the Infantry officers on duty at the school, both as instructors and students, that undue prominence is being given to the Cavalry in the assignment of officers and instructors of the school. The ability of these officers is not questioned, nor is it charged that they are consciously partial to officers of their arm of the service, but it is felt, says Captain Helmick, that an officer who is enthusiastically devoted to his own arm will unconsciously favor its advancement. The title, "Infantry and Cavalry School," is construed to mean that the institution was to be devoted to the instruction of a larger number of Infantry officers than of Cavalry officers, the ratio between the numbers of officers in the two arms being two to one. The official Army Register for 1905 shows that the commandant, assistant commandant, secretary and all heads of departments of the Leavenworth school, except those of engineering and hygiene, are from the Cavalry. Of the eighteen instructors and assistant instructors outside of hygiene, ten are from the Cavalry, five are from the Infantry, and three are from the engineers. In other words, comparing the two arms for which the school was established, two-thirds of the instructors are Cavalrymen and one-third are Infantrymen. Turning to the Official Army Register again, it appears that of the 338 graduates of the school borne on the Register, 220, or sixty-five per cent., are from the Infantry, and 118, or thirty-five per cent., are from the Cavalry, the thirty-six honor graduates being equally divided between the two arms. Captain Helmick admits that if suitable instructors cannot be found in the Infantry there is no cause for complaint, but he contends that there is no ground for the assumption that officers and instructors of the required efficiency are not to be had in the Infantry. He remarks that the Infantryman, ambitious for his arm of service, will find little comfort in the fact that the Cavalry has captured as many honors with its 118 graduates as has the Infantry with its 220. It is his opinion that the *esprit de corps* of the Cavalry—a most commendable quality—has impelled its best officers to apply for and receive the appointments to the school. That is the secret of their high standing. "And why," asks Captain Helmick, "is this done? Because it is believed, and with reason, that from these men, other things being equal, will be chosen the members of the General Staff, the War College, and finally the general officers who are to mould the policies of the Service in the future." "Let the Infantry shake itself a little," he says, "and look about and see what is going on. Let its best officers, its captains—the higher ranking the better—apply for and receive assignment to the school. Let them lock horns with the Cavalry in a friendly rivalry, and see what the outcome will be. It is a matter well worth the serious consideration of every Infantry colonel and of every other Infantryman who believes in his arm of the Service, who believes it to be the most important because it is the fighting arm, the one on which the success of our Army will finally stand or fall, and who believes that the other arms, however important they may be, are yet its handmaidens, and should not be permitted, through a lack of application and energy on the part of its own members, to assume a position of importance which properly belongs to the Infantry."

Companies F and H, of the 8th U.S. Infantry, paraded in New York city April 28 to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of a bronze tablet on a house at Prince and Marion streets, commemorating the death there on July 4, 1831, of President James Monroe, who was born in 1758. The companies made a fine appearance. The tablet was placed on the house by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the exercises in the house included an address by Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Those in charge of the exercises showed very little consideration for the troops, who were kept lined up in front of the house for three long weary hours. Troops do not mind a march, but to compel them to stand around for three hours in one spot is decidedly inconsiderate. Our troops should not be ordered on such duty, and certainly not unless they can be treated with more consideration than in this case. We recently published a program of the ceremonies in New York on Decoration day which announced that the troops of the Regular Army were to do escort duty for an organization commanded as grand marshal by an ex-officer who was a few years ago dismissed in disgrace from the Regular Army. They have fortunately been saved from this humiliation by a change in the personnel of the grand marshal. Our soldiers are subjected to a loss of dignity and prestige whenever they are used merely as a tail to somebody's kite, and the fewer such occasions the better.

Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st U.S. Inf., whose essay on "The Experiences of Our Army Since the Outbreak of the War With Spain" won the silver medal prize offered by the Journal of the Military Service Institution in which it is published, makes an earnest plea for such increases in pay and allowances as will induce faithful non-commissioned officers to remain in the Service. He remarks that even the position of sergeant is so lightly valued that men holding it are frequently willing to forfeit it through transfer, and that the increase of pay over that of a private does not compensate for the additional work and responsibility involved. Moreover, there are no adequate provisions for the further advancement of non-commissioned officers of special merit or long and faithful service. The usefulness of these men and the desirability of retaining them in the Service are fully recognized by commanding officers, but the latter can do nothing in their behalf except by offering recommendations which too often pass unheeded. Captain Hampton observes that while the arrangement whereby duly qualified men in the ranks are now enabled to obtain commissions benefits a special class of young men who enlist with that object in view is commendable, it does little or nothing to improve matters for the non-commissioned officer whose worth has already been proved. "The young men who enlist with a view of obtaining commissions," says Captain Hampton, "remain in the ranks but a short time and do not aid materially in building up and improving the Service. The old, long-service non-commissioned officer whom it should be our duty to encourage and reward is not benefited in the least. The places are not open to him. All he can

now aspire to are the few places on the post non-commissioned staff. Something brighter should be held out to him. With the organization of a veteran reserve, such men can be assured of positions as officers in the lower grades of the reserve should it be called into service. Warrant rank, such as exists in the Navy, may be established for the more immediate and certain promotion of those proving themselves qualified and worthy. These warrant officers would serve the further useful purpose that they might be able to relieve some of the active commissioned officers now engaged in collateral work, and so allow them to return to their more legitimate duties. Further, they would be a splendid source, in war time, from which to provide officers of reserves and the extra officers inevitably needed in the supply departments, where their experience would stand them in good stead and render them invaluable servants. With these things to point to we can raise the dignity and the valuation placed upon the position of the non-commissioned officer, and thus elevate, at a bound, the whole purpose of the enlisted force of the Army."

The twentieth annual reunion of the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 1, 1905. The business meeting will take place at 3:30 p.m., in the physical laboratory. All graduates are invited to be present at the meeting, but only members of the Association are entitled to vote. The annual dinner will be served in Bancroft Hall. Formation will be held on the old parade ground north of the flagstaff. Graduates will fall in by classes, the senior graduate present taking charge; the junior graduate acting as adjutant. All graduates are invited to attend the dinner whether they are members of the Association or not. Five short speeches will be made in response to toasts. The last toast will be "Sweethearts and Wives," after which the meeting will adjourn to the officers' mess. It is requested that graduates forward their subscriptions (\$5.00) to the dinner as soon as they know definitely that they are to be present. Those who desire to be provided with rooms in the Academy are requested to communicate at an early date with the secretary-treasurer, who will take pleasure in answering all questions. Forty-eight rooms have been placed at the disposal of the council for the use of graduates. Graduates arriving in Annapolis to attend the dinner are requested to register their names at the office of the Association, which for that day will be in the physical laboratory.

Speaking at the social session of the Southern Association of California of Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at Pasadena, Cal., not long since, Gen. G. H. La Grange, governor of the Soldiers' Home, said in part: "No soldier or sailor should be deprived of one step or number in seniority except for proven fault or incapacity; and no soldier or sailor should be promoted above his grade by seniority except for such conceded merit as would command the approval of each who lost a number or a grade by his promotion. Whoever should set aside this rule would violate the unwritten law of the Army and Navy, tamper with sacred things, and wound the soul of the Service. Mr. Chairman: In closing as a volunteer, jealous when in the field of regular officers who distanced me in promotions, I ask leave to offer this sentiment, which comes from a full heart: May the sacred traditions of the Army and the Navy be maintained, so long as we have a country or a flag to float over it. May the spirit of our officers never be clouded nor their ardor dampened by injustice, and may they always be spared the humiliation and the punishment of irregular and unmerited promotion."

The issue of a regular monthly or semi-monthly publication by the enlisted men on each of the large ships of the Navy and by those of each regiment or each post of the Army where the necessary facilities are available would probably do much to promote contentment and efficiency. Several publications of that character are already in existence, and their influence appears to be entirely wholesome. One of the brightest is "The Badger," published on the Wisconsin, the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, from which we take the following sound expressions regarding the evil of liberty-breaking: "When a man goes ashore for twenty-four hours or forty-eight hours and fails to return at the specified time, he is simply betraying a confidence that is placed in him, with the result with which we are all familiar. There is a distinction between conduct classes; if there were not, what would be the philosophy of remaining in the first-class? The effect of a class is most keenly felt by its depriving a man of his liberty. There is not a man on the ship who can lay a 'kick' at the door of liberty. If you like the beach go ashore; come back on time, and go again. If you break your liberty (there is no excuse for it) take the consequences as they come, and kick nobody but yourself."

Chaplain Orville J. Nave, of the 3d Infantry, was placed on the retired list of the Army this week because of age. Prior to his retirement the question of Chaplain Nave's promotion to the grade of major was presented to the War Department. The Judge Advocate General of the Army decided that Chaplain Nave did not come within the provisions of the law giving promotion to chaplains of the Army and the Secretary of War approved this opinion. The fight for the promotion of this officer was carried on with considerable bitterness by his friends in civil life. The point was raised that his promotion was not approved because he had not favored the canteen feature for the Army post exchange, a charge the absurdity of which is evident. The only reason why Chaplain Nave was not promoted was because he did not have the recommendations for exceptional services required by law.

As showing that young men who enter the naval service of the United States are well-treated and have few grounds for complaint, we note a statement of Hugh D. Bowden, a naval apprentice stationed on the receiving ship Constellation, who is spending a furlough at his home in Pittsburg. In an interview published together with his portrait in one of the newspapers of that city, young Bowden says he has been in the naval service for eighteen months and that he has learned more in that time than he did in the entire six years he spent in school.

He declares that he and his fellows are well fed, well clothed and well cared for in every way and that their officers are in all respects kind and considerate. The boys have one grievance, however, according to Bowden, and that is the way the potatoes are "dished up." "Sometimes," he remarks, "the potatoes are served to us as *casse shot*, again, as *canister*, and at other times as *fuzzy gun cotton*. But they are properly cooked and the table is cleared of them by the hungry jackets when mess call is sounded." It is only fair to young Bowden to add that he does not regard the potato service as just ground for mutiny or desertion. In a word, he intimates that the Navy is good enough for him, as it is for any right-minded, ambitious American boy, who seeks worthy associations and opportunities for honorable advancement.

Gen. Horace Porter, who, on May 1, retired from the office of American Ambassador to France, has advised the United States Government that, having resumed the status of a private citizen, he has accepted the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him by the Government of France some time ago. General Porter was a guest at the banquet given by M. Loubet, President of the French Republic, in honor of the King of England on the evening of April 30, and on May 17 he will be the guest of honor at a reception and banquet to be given by the American Colony in Paris. After that he will make an automobile tour of Switzerland, returning to Paris in time to observe the splendid military and naval honors which the French Government will offer to the memory of John Paul Jones on the occasion of the embarkation for America of the remains of that great naval commander.

Evidently the proposition submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant on April 11, and noted in these columns April 15, looking to an international agreement for naval disarmament, is taken no more seriously in Europe than on this side of the Atlantic. In the British House of Commons, on April 20, for instance, the Prime Minister was interrogated as to whether he thought it advisable to consider the French proposal, and in reply he delivered the following laconic but conclusive answer: "The naval forces of this country are necessary for its national existence and are kept solely for the purpose of defense. It is for countries of which these things cannot be said, or cannot be said to the same extent, to initiate suggestions on the subject of naval disarmament, if they think fit."

Section 1229, of the Revised Statutes, authorizes the President to drop from the rolls of the Army for desertion any officer who absents himself from duty without leave for a period of three months, and in conformity with this statute Lieut. W. H. Plummer, 6th Inf., ceased to be an officer of the Army May 1, 1905. He left his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Jan. 31, 1905, without authority, and since that date no information concerning him has been received by the military authorities. Plummer served during the war with Spain as 2d lieutenant of Massachusetts Infantry, and was appointed to the Regular Army as 1st lieutenant, 26th Infantry, July 5, 1890, going from that regiment to the 3d Infantry and then to the 6th, April 14, 1902.

Gen. Charles King, U.S.V., who prepared a synopsis of the important changes in the new Infantry Drill Regulations for the use of the Wisconsin National Guard, has been honored by the adoption of his work by the military authorities of various other States. In some instances General King's authorship of this helpful work has been frankly recognized by the adjutant generals of various States in letters asking his permission to use it in their organizations, but in others—Kansas and Mississippi, for example—both he and the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, at whose request the synopsis was prepared, have been entirely ignored.

The 1st Cavalry was organized in 1833 as the 1st Dragoons, the 2d in 1836 as the 2d Dragoons, the 3d in 1846 as the Mounted Rifles, the 4th and 5th in 1855, the 6th in 1861, the 7th, 8th and 9th in 1866, the 10th to 15th in 1901. The 1st Infantry dates from 1789, the 2d from 1791, the 3d and 4th from 1792, the 5th, 6th and 7th from 1798, the 8th from 1838, the 9th and 10th from 1853, the 11th to 23d from 1861, the 24th and 25th from 1866, the 26th to 30th, the Porto Rico Regiment and the Philippine Scouts from 1901.

Private letters from officers of the Columbia speak in the most enthusiastic terms of their reception at the Capital of the Mexican Republic. Public and private civilities were showered upon them with an unstinted hand. President Diaz placed his own carriage at the disposal of the American officers in order that their stay might include all the sights of this delightful city of the Montezumas. They rejoined the Columbia at Vera Cruz on Friday, April 28, with charming recollections of Mexican hospitality.

Six thousand one hundred and thirty-four recruits for the line of the Army were enlisted at the sixty recruiting stations during January, February and March last. The largest number enlisted at any one station was 403, at the station in San Francisco, Cal., in charge of Capt. W. P. Burnham, 20th U.S. Inf.; the station at Oklahoma, in charge of Lieut. F. R. Kenney, Art. Corps, was second with 279. The lowest number was twenty, at Springfield, Mass.

Following the action of the British Government in response to an invitation of the Secretary of War, the French Government has appointed an eminent engineering officer, M. Guerard, to serve as a member of the advisory board of engineers to act in co-operation with the Panama Canal Commission. M. Guerard was formerly engineer-in-chief of public works in the harbor of Marseilles.

The U.S. Army transport Sumner left the Government pier at the foot of Wall street, New York city, on April 29 at 2 p.m., for Fort Monroe, Va. She had on board officers and companies of Artillery ordered to proceed south to take part in the joint exercises, the orders relating to which have previously appeared in our columns in different issues.

BANQUET TO GENERAL MACARTHUR.

Brevet Lieut. Col. W. R. Smedberg, major, U.S.A., retired, and recorder of the California commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., has published the proceedings incident to the reception and banquet held by the commandery last February in San Francisco, in honor of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., on his departure for Manchuria. Colonel Smedberg acted as toastmaster, with his usual grace and wit, and there were a number of very interesting speeches. We have previously noted the event in our columns, but we give below extracts from several of the speeches.

General MacArthur said, in part: "Speaking of the Philippines, it puts me in a reminiscent mood. Perhaps I can tell you something of interest in regard to the early days there. When the American Army landed there they found immediately in front of them a Philippine army that had surrounded Manila and had confined the Spanish army within its limits. We had no fighting front. Their line of investment was about eight miles long, and they had about 10,000 men. Well, it was a matter of considerable importance to us to get enough front to enable us to reach the Spanish, but Aguinaldo did not propose that we should occupy any ground, except after a conference. His purpose was to force General Merritt to some sort of a conference whereby it would appear that the two armies were acting in alliance. The early negotiations were conducted by General Greene. Aguinaldo was advised that we had no authority to make any conditions or to express any views which could be considered in any way as an alliance between the two forces, and we asked for room enough to make a deployment. After quite a deal of delay, he said he would give us a mile of front. Whether the agreement was in writing or not I do not know; if it was, it has never been found. Any way, the American Army got a fighting front.

"That was the condition down to the morning before the final occupation. The night before, General Anderson and myself were sitting in his tent. There was a tropical storm, and the water fell in torrents. A messenger from General Merritt came in with a message to General Anderson instructing him to notify Aguinaldo that the Philippine army would not be expected to take part in the fight next day. Aguinaldo was eight miles away, and it was impossible to reach him by messenger. The Spanish telegraph lines were being used by the American and Philippine armies. Aguinaldo had an instrument in his quarters, and there was an instrument in our tent. I suggested that General Anderson telegraph Aguinaldo, which he did, to which Aguinaldo replied: 'Telegraph too late: Philippine army will be in battle to-morrow.' You see he made the connecting link, which he had failed to accomplish previously in the controversy, and the question of an alliance sprung up from that minute. The next day the Filipinos did participate, but we would have been better off without them.

"Now, there is one serious reflection that arises from that situation: You will understand that the American Army that was landed numbered about 10,000. The population of the island is three and a half million, nearly four. These people bore a strong resentment against the Spanish. It was this resentment that enabled this army of 10,000 men to do the work. If it had not been for this, it would have been impossible for us to have accomplished this work, with the Spanish forces entrenched as they were.

"These islands are of great strategic importance to us. If we ever have to defend them, it will be of the greatest importance that we have the support of the natives. The lesson we should take from this is that we should teach these people, and attach them to us by showing them that their interests are our interests, and if the time should come when we will have to defend the islands we would have two or three hundred thousand fighting men into whose hands we could put muskets. How that is to be accomplished is the question. One way is to give them free trade. We have deprived them of their Spanish markets, and we should give them our markets instead. This would at once create a self-interest, and when the time comes, as it must come, in my judgment, we would have 300,000 just as good fighting men as there are in Asia. We have to reach that self-interest. What could our ten thousand men have done against three hundred thousand? No power on earth could take those islands from us if we have their support. It can be accomplished, I am absolutely certain.

"Now, to recur once more to the idea of extensive travel giving a man wider views, I will tell you an anecdote of Aguinaldo. When he was a prisoner I asked him what he would wish for if he could have anything he wanted. He replied that he would like a little more ice-cream. Now, that seems odd to us. He explained it in this way: 'I have never had any ice-cream until the Americans came here. I cannot form the slightest conception of what ice is. I cannot understand it. But this beautiful food appeals to me strongly.' I told him I was as familiar with ice as he was with the palms; that I was born in a cold country. Among other things, I told him I had seen a railroad train crossing the Missouri River on ice, a temporary track being laid across the stream. Aguinaldo replied that he had heard a great many wonderful things of America, of many remarkable conditions, but he said: 'I hope you will allow me to retain my confidence in at least one American.'

Congressman Julius Kahn, in the course of his remarks, said: "I had the pleasure of journeying to the Philippine Islands three years ago. When I visited the various battlefields of that distant archipelago, I saw the remarkable work that had been accomplished by American soldiers and American sailors. I realized then, and realize now, that it is the duty of the representatives in Congress of the people of these United States, to lighten the burdens of the men who are carrying 'Old Glory' to the front and defending the honor of the Nation.

"While in Congress I heard the shafts of criticism hurled at the men in the Philippine Islands. I listened in amazement to the recital of the alleged brutalities of our soldiers, and I marveled to think that men for the mere sake of politics (and that was all there was to it—it was simply politics), could rise upon the floor of the House, or of the Senate, to asperse the reputations and characters of entire companies and regiments of men, simply because an occasional soldier, in a moment of excitement, had forgotten his duty and had done something which in a calmer moment he would never have dreamed of doing. But to the great credit of our lawmaking body be it said that the large majority of its members took no stock in the disparaging statements, and the attacks failed utterly of their object.

General Shafter, after referring to the landing of the troops under his command in Cuba, in 1898, said: "Two of my officers, in whom I had the utmost confidence, said they were sure that they could take a position on the right at nine o'clock in the morning. So I said to Lawton, who had been with me since he was a young

man: 'Take your division, and clean them out. I will hold the battle until nine o'clock, and you join me as soon as you can.' But it was nearly two o'clock before he had them whipped, but he whipped them thoroughly. In the meantime, two divisions had gone into the fight, and succeeded in driving the enemy into his works. That night we had taken practically everything, and I was confident we had them in our hands. The only thing we had to fear was 32,000 of the enemy fifty miles in our rear, 7,500 to the west, and 10,000 who succeeded that night in eluding the Cubans we had sent to hold them, and got into town. The result was that they made themselves harmless by doing so. If they stayed out, they might have been a check to us, but once they were in the town they were harmless. I believed that we could take the town, but that it was going to be a bloody affair, and I was perfectly convinced that, as we had their water supply, there was nothing for them to do but surrender. My information came direct from the town. This source of information I am not at liberty to divulge, but in it I had the greatest confidence. Finally they surrendered 23,000 men. There were less than 19,000 in the battle. The 7,500 thirty-four miles away were permitted to march in and surrender, and they did it in one night. It was the largest army that was ever surrendered to the United States by a foreign country."

THE OLD SECOND CAVALRY.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an "ex-regular" and a reader of your excellent publication for years, I am always interested in anything touching upon "old days in the old Army," and I note with especial pleasure your editorial of April 22, under the caption of "Our Semi-Centennial Regiments," recalling, as it does, many illustrious names under whom I had the honor to serve prior to the Civil War in the 2d Cavalry, now known as the 5th.

Enlisting at Philadelphia in 1857, I was assigned to the 2d, then stationed at Fort Mason, Texas, where I joined and began service in Troop B, commanded by then Capt. E. Kirby-Smith, since famous as a Confederate officer and the last one to surrender his command. The other officers, as your article has them, were substantially as I knew them, except for the omission of the name of Fitzhugh Lee, who was a second lieutenant in the regiment at the time, and who, in an engagement with Indians, received an arrow wound that came very near being fatal. Organized under such brilliant auspices, the biographer of "Lee" could well say, "A finer body of troops than the 2d Cavalry was never seen," and while with the beginning of the Civil War many of its organizers resigned and cast lots with the "lost cause," the reflection of their genius remained and is, I learn, still maintained by their successors in time of the 5th.

But the fame of the 2d does not rest entirely with those who entered it with commissions. From its ranks came many who won distinction as officers in the Union Army during the Civil War, and in service on the frontier since, notable among them Edward M. (Jack) Hayes, who from trumpeter in my troop at the time I joined, upon his merits as a soldier by successive steps reached the colonelcy of the 15th Cavalry and was recently retired with the rank of brigadier general. But of the 2d of those days there cannot be many of us left. I often wonder how many.

THOMAS T. DILLON.

Fitzhugh Lee was not one of the officers of the 2d Cavalry at the time of its organization in 1855. He was not assigned to it as second lieutenant until January 1, 1858. The commission of Albert Sidney Johnston, colonel, 2d Cavalry, dated from March 3, 1855. Johnston was graduated from the Military Academy in 1826, and appointed to the 2d Infantry. He resigned in 1834, and was reappointed to the Army as paymaster in 1849, having during the intervening fifteen years served as adjutant general, senior brigadier general, Secretary of War of the Republic of Texas, and during the war with Mexico as colonel of the 1st Texas Volunteers and inspector general on the staff of Major Gen. W. O. Butler. He was a farmer at the Brazos river, Texas, at the time of his reappointment to the Army. He was fifty-nine years old when he was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

MARITIME PROGRESS.

At the forty-sixth meeting of the British Institution of Naval Architects, which commenced on April 12, Lord Glasgow, the President, in his annual address, spoke of the depression which has marked the shipbuilding business, not in England alone, but throughout the maritime world. France, which in 1902 launched—exclusive of warships—over 192,000 tons, last year turned out but little over 81,200 tons. In the United States, the collapse of the Shipbuilding Trust has been followed by a marked shrinkage, only 238,500 tons having been launched, as against 433,200 in 1901. This has been partly counterbalanced by activity in warship building both in the American Government dockyards and private yards, the warships launched last year in the United States having reached the unprecedented total of 170,885 tons—an amount only once exceeded even in British naval construction. For the United Kingdom, the figures show a slight increase over the returns for 1903, although the output is considerably below that of the years 1898 to 1902.

Lord Glasgow noted an interesting feature in the development of the torpedo boat, in the inclusion of a new type, the "ocean-going destroyer," which figures for the first time in this year's estimates. It is noteworthy that the policy of increased size and power which appears to have found general favor in most navies for the battleships and cruisers has also been extended to the smaller classes as well; we may, if things go on at the present rate, look for ocean-going destroyers, a few years hence, of a size and power to hold their own against cruisers of the present time.

Lord Glasgow then dealt with the turbine and said that the successful passage of the first turbine-engined steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean marks an epoch. The Allan liner Victoria arrived at Halifax on April 1 after a run of 2,500 miles from Moville in about seven days. It was not intended that the vessel should, on her maiden voyage, attempt high speed. Another event of the past year as regards the steam turbine has been the trials of H.M. third-class cruiser Amethyst, fitted with Parsons steam turbines. The cruisers of this class are 360 feet long, 40 feet wide, about 3,000 tons displacement and 9,800 indicated horsepower. Vessels of this class fitted with ordinary reciprocating engines will steam about 22 1-2 knots as a maximum, but the Amethyst made over 23 1-2 knots, the actual advantage being 1.20 knots, or 5.45 per cent. In fuel expenditure, however, the results may lead to controversy. At the higher speeds the turbine machinery appears decidedly more economical in fuel, whilst at lower

speeds the reciprocating engines have the advantage. At 10 knots a ton of coal would carry the Amethyst 7.42 miles, whilst the Topaze, a sister ship with reciprocating engines, would, on the same consumption, steam 9.75 miles. At 14 knots the superiority of the older type of engine has fallen to one-fifth of a mile. An increase of another four knots in speed quite reverses the position, for at 18 knots the Amethyst steamed 4.8 miles for a ton of coal burned, and the Topaze 3.7 miles. At 20 knots the Amethyst ran 4.22 miles, and the Topaze 2.9 miles per ton of coal burned. At 23.6 knots, a speed the Topaze did not reach, the Amethyst would steam a little over two miles per ton of coal, whilst at 22 knots the Topaze would cover 1.89 miles per ton. These are the published figures, and it is for naval strategists to draw their conclusions whether the gain in maximum speed, with a lower rate of coal consumption, is more than equivalent to greater radius of action at the lower speeds. The coal capacity of these ships is 750 tons. If, for strategical reasons, 18 knots were needed, and a voyage of 3,600 miles were contemplated, the Amethyst could accomplish it on her coal supply, but the Topaze could not.

Lord Glasgow concluded with an allusion to the recent performances of that most modern type of marine motor, the internal combustion engine. The continued progress of this engine in its application to the so-called "motor boat" has been upheld during the past year. Fresh records have been made in speed and the results are the more remarkable when it is remembered how short is the length of boat, a 40-foot boat being propelled at a speed of 30 statute miles an hour, a wonderful achievement. When to speed are added convenience, economy of space and fuel, economy of labor and attention, saving of weight, and the instant readiness for action, it is hardly to be wondered at that great hopes are based on the extended sphere of usefulness of the motor boat in both the naval and the mercantile marine.

The annual dinner of the Institute took place at the Hotel Cecil in London on the evening of April 12. Lord Glasgow, the president, was in the chair, and was supported by a large company of gentlemen eminent in the domain of naval architecture and engineering.

MILITARY LESSONS FROM JAPAN.

Major Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., publishes an article in Harper's Weekly interpreting some of the lessons taught by Japanese operations in the war in the Far East. His belief is that, inasmuch as the present struggle is the first great war fought with modern arms, its conduct will probably lead to changes in organizations, in tactics and in war material, that it will indicate new problems to be studied, new solutions to be obtained, and new questions relating to supplies and transportation. The available information relating to these subjects is fragmentary and perhaps not altogether trustworthy, but enough of it appears to be sufficiently accurate to overturn some of the ideas almost universally held by military men, to confirm others, to revive some that had been abandoned and to bring forward new applications or ideas of great interest to the profession of arms.

As to the question of the bayonet, for example, Major Lissak says: "In the defense of Mukden the futility of the charges by day soon taught the Japanese that their only hope lay in attacks by night, for it was only at night that they could come into sufficiently close contact with the enemy to hope to dislodge him. One result of these close combats, we are informed, was the frequent mistaking of friend for foe, and both sides incurred large losses from this cause. As it was at Mukden so it had been previously at Liao-yang, where the resistance of the Russians at those points held most stubbornly by them was overcome by the hand-to-hand attacks made by the Japanese at night. The quick-firing long-range rifle makes short-range battles, increases the amount of fighting by night, and re-establishes the bayonet as a serviceable weapon."

Japan is the first nation that has brought into the field to assist in siege operations such huge guns as her eleven-inch howitzers. "These guns," Major Lissak says, "weigh about ten tons each, and their carriages, or mounts, about the same. The guns are designed for high-angle firing only, and are intended for use ordinarily in permanent emplacements, from which their fire can be directed against the decks of ships. The carriages are bolted to heavy concrete platforms in such a manner as to permit the guns to be pointed in any direction. The gun throws a projectile weighing 500 pounds, which contains a bursting charge of high explosive. The guns were put ashore from the ships at Dalny, and transported by rail to the lines around Port Arthur, and from the railroad were hauled by the labor of troops to the site selected for the battery. From the battery the range to the fortifications still possessed by the Russians was about one and a half miles, and to the ships in the harbor about three and a half miles. By means of the vertical fire from these guns the Japanese were able to reach the interiors of the forts, and the parts of the town protected from the direct fire of their siege guns. Nothing was protected against the fire of this battery, but the ideal target was presented by the ships lying in the harbor. The howitzer shells attacked them at their weakest point—the deck—and after passing through deck after deck, either continued on through the bottom of the ship, or exploding in the interior, as they were designed to do, completely wrecked the vessel. A correspondent who has inspected the ships since the fall of Port Arthur reports that as he walked on the orlop-deck of the sunken Retvizan he saw a clean round hole through the deck above him no larger than a plate, and a similar hole through the deck at his feet, these holes marking the course of one of the shells from the battery more than three miles away."

One of the results that may follow the present war is a change in the methods of handling field artillery. "The reports from the front indicate that the field batteries are compelled to take protection behind the crests of hills and to fire from positions from which their targets are not in view. This will necessarily seriously interfere with the effectiveness of their fire, and may result in a diminution of the importance of this branch of the service on the field of battle. It is, however, too early now to draw conclusions on this point, and we must await the reports of the professional observers to learn from them the lessons to be drawn. In their reports, too, we will read with interest of the revival of that ancient weapon of war, the hand-grenade, which has been used by both Russians and Japanese in the recent campaigns; and, with equal interest, of the use of a more modern device, or, rather, an ancient device modified to serve a novel purpose, namely, the small portable shields from behind which the Japanese cut the wire entanglements in front of the Russian fortifications with comparatively little exposure of themselves."

"The great, all-embracing lesson to be learned from the war," says Major Lissak, "not a new lesson, but one never before so strongly emphasized, may be summed up in the one word 'preparation.'"

"Paul Jones," says a writer in the Evening Post, "was portrayed in every costume that a pirate could be expected to masquerade in, and his whiskers were of the longest, blackest, and curliest. He is portrayed in all degrees, from the sardonic gentleman cut-throat to the blood-and-wounds Bill Bowline type of tar, but always—evidently because it saved the trouble of being over-definite in the matter of features—with as much sofa-pillow stuffing as possible. One portrait presents him in a neat militia uniform, something like that of the time of the Mexican war, and with the pattern of whiskers afterwards known to fame as 'Burnsides.' There seems to be one point of accuracy in all these pictures, if they are of three-quarters or full length. Jones is always represented with a girdle full of pistols, a habit of dress to which he was accustomed. In the French engraving, he is represented as wearing a sort of caught-up skirt, making a belt in which pistols go in a ferocious row as far around the waist as can be seen; these, with truculent swords of various patterns, are never absent in any representation of the doughty admiral, and serve to accentuate the personal prowess with which he was credited." The engraving referred to, which is ascribed to a contemporary French artist, is generally held to be the likeness which has the strongest probability of verisimilitude. This departs materially from the bust and portrays a different man from that modeled by Houdin.

In view of the newspaper despatches sent generally through the country by special correspondents at Galveston and including the press associations, it has been decided that Comdr. W. G. Cutler, commanding the Galveston, shall, unless he does so on his own initiative, be asked to report to the Navy Department all the facts regarding the condition of affairs on his ship and shall also make a full report of the alleged trouble among the crew when the ship was at Galveston to receive from the citizens a silver service. It is not the practice of the Department as a rule to take note of reports in the newspapers affecting the Navy, but where a report is vouched for by a reputable newspaper or news service the case is considered in a more serious light. It is expected that Commander Cutler will make a full report upon his arrival at Norfolk. Pending the receipt of this report we shall withhold comment upon the case. The view the Department takes of such reports as those concerning the Galveston is in a large measure determined by their estimate of the probabilities in the case of a particular commanding officer whose personal characteristics are well known.

From the exhibition grounds of the railway appliance exhibit at Washington, D.C., on the evening of May 3 a large crowd of delegates to the International Railway Congress and citizens of the capital assembled to watch the dispatch of a signal around the world. The signal was sent at midnight by Secretary Morton and was a complete success, traveling around the globe in the record time of seven seconds. Its progress was traced by means of a large chart prepared by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy and illuminated with electric lights, marking the various cities through which the message went. Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, was in charge of the arrangements for this interesting operation and the sending of the signal off was accomplished by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. A large sum of money was expended to insure the success of the venture, the Postal having made up three wires directly through to San Francisco to be used for this purpose. The signal was flashed east and west at the same time, and exactly at midnight, Naval Observatory time.

An important circular giving recent decisions of the Secretary of War on Drill Regulations and various other matters of interest is in course of preparation at the War Department. One of the decisions published relates to the right of contract and dental surgeons and veterinarians to wear campaign badges. It is held that any veterinarian who earns a campaign badge has the right to wear it. Contract and dental surgeons who earned campaign badges while they were either enlisted men or members of a Volunteer organization may also wear badges, but they are not so entitled if the service upon which the claim for a badge is made was rendered while serving as contract or dental surgeon, which service places them in the civilian class. Many contract and dental surgeons now in the Service served formerly as enlisted men or as members of Volunteer organizations. It is also held that a verbal report of any gallant act performed in the field is not sufficient to entitle an officer or enlisted man to a medal of honor. The details of the meritorious act must, it is held, be made a matter of official record in writing at the time the act is performed.

Riflemen in the U.S. Army, and those in the National Guard, who preferred the 1901 sight to that at present in use, will regret to learn that although President Roosevelt a few weeks since gave instructions that these sights be issued by the Ordnance Department, to all who desired them, they cannot get them. Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry, of New York, who was the first to put in a requisition for the 1901 sight, on the recommendation of Major General Roe, was informed by the War Department that the supply was exhausted, and that no more of the 1901 sights will be manufactured. This is a great disappointment, as it will compel the use of the later and inaccurate sight, forced upon marksmen against their will. Although a board of officers of the Army have been ordered to test the matter of sights and provide a suitable one, at the best it will be several years before the Army and the National Guard can be provided with them. For the proper training of riflemen it is an unfortunate situation.

The American Flag Association, in accordance with its custom, has addressed a circular to the mayor of each American city, the American press, the officers and members of all American patriotic societies, all school officers and school teachers, all our fellow citizens, requesting their co-operation in securing the widest possible observance of Wednesday, June 14, 1905, the 128th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes, as the flag of the United States. Mayors are requested to order flags to be displayed upon municipal buildings and to request their display upon private buildings. Editors are asked to do the same, to make editorial comment, and to publish historical articles upon the subject of the Flag. School officers and teachers are requested to arrange for

patriotic exercises appropriate to the day. American patriotic societies are urged to assist in stirring up popular enthusiasm, and all American citizens are earnestly invited to join in the public recognition of the day.

A cable from Manila May 5 announces that 1st Lieuts. Juan A. Boyle and Charles L. Woodhouse, both of the 4th U.S. Infantry, were drowned May 4 while sailing on the Laguna de Bay. Lieutenant Boyle was born in Maryland on Aug. 31, 1876, and enlisted in Co. B, 22d Inf., on Aug. 31, 1897. He passed through the grades of private, corporal and sergeant, and was appointed a second lieutenant and assigned to the 15th Infantry on Jan. 7, 1899. Since that time he had served in the 21st, 4th and 19th Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant on May 25, 1900. Lieutenant Woodhouse was born in Nebraska on April 10, 1876, and enlisted in the 7th Artillery on April 13, 1898. He also rose through the successive non-commissioned grades, and was appointed a second lieutenant and assigned to the 23d Infantry on July 25, 1900. He transferred to the 28th Infantry on Sept. 4, 1902, and was promoted first lieutenant and assigned to the 4th Infantry Dec. 10, 1903.

A board of officers was appointed this week to meet in New York for the purpose of marking the examination papers of the first and second lieutenants of the line of the Army who recently took the examination for detail to the fifteen vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department which may be filled by either first or second lieutenants. The following officers took the examination and their papers are now being marked by the board: Second Lieuts. Sam M. Parker, 29th Inf.; Lesley J. McNair, Art. Corps; L. B. Moody, Art. Corps; Ned B. Rehkopf, Art. Corps; Pelham D. Glassford, Art. Corps; Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav.; Gordon Robinson, Art. Corps; Sheldon W. Anding, 8th Inf.; H. F. Colley, Art. Corps; Thomas J. Crystal, 5th Inf.; A. H. Bryant, Art. Corps; Martin C. Wise, 20th Inf.; Grayson M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf., and George A. Lynch, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieuts. John O. Steger, Art. Corps, and Rex Van Den Corput, Art. Corps.

Plans are being made in the Bureau of Equipment for the sending of a ship to Midway Island some time this summer to dredge the harbor and do survey work there. The appropriation for this purpose will become available on July 1. It is probable that a large searchlight will be constructed on the island for use until the Lighthouse Board sees the necessity of establishing a lighthouse there. The feeble light now kept there went out on a recent occasion and a schooner was wrecked as a result. The Navy has already done much for the comfort of the small detachment of marines guarding the cable office, by supplying them with an athletic outfit, including baseball paraphernalia and fencing foils. It has not been decided what ship will be selected for the mission.

Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, torpedo officer of the Bureau of Ordnance, has accompanied to New York this week the special ordnance officers on duty in Washington for the purpose of making a study of the manufacture of torpedoes at the Bliss Works. The officers will also visit Sag Harbor and will return to Washington early next week. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance was satisfied with the excellent results obtained from the visit of the special officers to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, several weeks ago, where they visited the Bethlehem Steel Works, and in his inspection of their note books he has not failed to note the care with which their observations at the steel plant were made.

No report has yet been received from the United Fruit Company of Baltimore regarding the failure of the captain of the company's ship Oteri to render assistance to the President's boat Sylph, Lieut. F. T. Evans commanding, when that ship was in great danger off Hatteras recently. The fruit company has ordered an investigation of the whole matter and will report to the Department as soon as this has been completed. For its information the company has been supplied with the statement of the facts in the case as presented by Lieutenant Evans in his official report to the Navy Department, extracts of which have already appeared here.

No word has yet been received from the Russian Government in response to the request of the United States for permission to send Brigadier General Barry, Lieutenant Colonel Hoff, of the Medical Department, and Captain Cloman, of the General Staff, with the Russian army in Manchuria as military attachés of this country. It is not understood why the Russian authorities have not given their consent or made any reply to this request on the part of the United States, which was made over two weeks ago. It has been expected that the officers would, by this time, be on their way to the front.

Speaking of the way the new Panama Canal Commission have gone about their work, Representative Hepburn said: "The principal work they have done thus far, and a very important achievement it is, too, has been to clean up after the old commission. They have got rid of a lot of those \$5,000 and \$6,000 clerks, and have replaced them with \$1,200 fellows. The change is beneficial not only from an economical standpoint, but because the \$1,200 fellows will work. The \$5,000 and \$6,000 fellows would not. They were ornaments, and accomplished no more than any other purely ornamental fixtures would do."

The Bureau of Equipment is preparing to erect at the New Orleans Navy Yard a wireless station which will communicate with the station at Colon. When this is done a station will be constructed at San Francisco which will communicate with Honolulu, and later on the wireless station there will establish communication with Midway. The development of wireless telegraphy under the Bureau of Equipment continues in a most satisfactory manner and an apparatus will soon be installed in every ship in the Navy. For the convenience of navigators Admiral H. N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has directed that the location of all wireless telegraph stations in the North Atlantic, including those of Canada, England, France and the other countries bordering on this course, be added to the pilot's chart issued weekly by the Hydrographic Office. The location of the stations on the

home coast and on the German coast are now given on this chart. The addition of the remainder will prove of great convenience to skippers.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, reports that when he sails with the Minneapolis and a collier for Spain in July to view the total eclipse of the sun, he will be accompanied by Capt. J. A. Norris, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Hayden, Prof. W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. F. B. Littell, Photographer George H. Peters, Computer E. I. Lowell, Computer W. W. Dinwiddie, Prof. F. H. Bigelow, Weather Bureau; Prof. Stanislaw Hauzlik, assistant to Professor Bigelow; Dr. S. A. Mitchell, Dr. N. E. Gilbert, Dr. L. E. Jewell and assistant, and several other civilians.

Another British torpedoboot destroyer has been wrecked during maneuvers in home waters, but fortunately no lives were lost. The Syren, during a torpedo attack at Berehaven on the Irish coast on May 2, ran on a reef at the eastern entrance of the harbor and broke her back. She was steaming at the rate of twenty-six knots an hour when she was wrecked. Her crew were taken off by other vessels of the flotilla, and her guns and stores are being salvaged. The vessel, it is reported, will prove a total loss.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, has received a list of the battleships that will be sent to the yard at the close of the winter cruise. The Alabama will arrive on May 10, the Kentucky on June 14, the Maine on June 19, the Kearsarge on June 20, and the Massachusetts, after repairs at the League Island yard, on June 26. The Massachusetts will go to the League Island yard on May 10, and the Illinois and Missouri to the Boston yard the same day. The Iowa will go to the Norfolk yard.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, commanding the naval training station at Newport, R.I., has informed the Navy Department that after May 5 the sending of apprentices to the station will be resumed, the recent sickness having been eliminated. There are accommodations at Newport for three thousand men and the system of training developed by Admiral Thomas is so excellent that it is a matter of satisfaction to the Department that its resources are once more available.

A brief cablegram received at the Navy Department on May 4 from the commanding officer of the West Virginia, Capt. C. H. Arnold, brought the information that on May 3, on board that ship, Gus Lee, a coal passer, in a fight with Thomas Warren, another coal passer, cut him severely and that Warren died the following day. The affair occurred while the ship was in Target Bay, Cuba. No other details were given in the cablegram.

An attempt is being made to protect the inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., against swindling lotteries such as the Mexican, the Panama and Kentucky. Talking to the old soldiers seems to do not the least bit of good. They are inflamed with the gambling fever, and each month send their good money away with the expectation of capturing some of the big prizes that are so temptingly displayed in the gaudy circulars of the lottery companies.

The Bureau of Equipment is finding that the high standard set for the china required by the bureau in its purchases from the various American firms for the Navy has resulted in a steady increase in the quality of the china manufactured in this country. There is still room for improvement, but the companies appear to be responding to the demand for a quality which shall not be surpassed by foreign china.

The military secretary of the War Department has been informed by the commanding general of the Department of Texas that the post of Fort McIntosh, Texas, was damaged by hurricane on the night of April 28. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. One set of officers' quarters, according to the report, and the post distilling plant were entirely demolished.

Finding that some of the inspectors who have occasion to go from Brooklyn to New York or Jersey City include the price of a lunch in the charge for "transportation," rules have been adopted by Secretary Morton requiring that the charges should be restricted to the amount paid for travel by ferries, trolley lines, or other means of conveyance.

The Insular Bureau announces to American sculptors the opportunity to compete for a monument to José Rizal. His fellow-countrymen have raised a great subscription in order that the figure of their typical patriot may always be seen in Manila, and seek the best artist for the work.

A recent order issued by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts providing for the transportation and traveling expenses of officers did not include estimates for warrant officers. The Paymaster General has prepared and sent to the Bureau of Navigation an addendum to the other making this additional provision.

Secretary Taft, on May 2, telegraphed orders to the commandant of troops at Nome, Alaska, to make every effort to rescue a party aboard a disabled launch which was blown to sea some days since. It was found later that the party had made its way to the shore safely over the ice.

The German Marine Office has just contracted for the construction of two battleships and two cruisers as part of the regular plan for the increase of the navy. One battleship will be built at the Germania yard in Kiel, and the other by the Schichau Company at Elbing.

The bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a silver service for the battleship Connecticut passed the Senate and House of Representatives of Connecticut on May 2.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Mary Van de Carr Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hyde, and Lieut. Charles Emery Hathaway, 9th U.S. Cav., took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Oakland, Cal., on the evening of April 26. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, assisted by the Rev. Charles Wakeley. The bride's attendants were her sister, Miss Katherine Hyde, as maid of honor, and Miss Clara English, Miss Beulah Brigham, Miss Olive Hyde, Miss May Moffatt and Miss Mariana Matthews, as bridesmaids. Lieut. John F. Clapman, U.S.A., acted as best man, and the ushers were Lieutenants Bell, Upham and Binford, U.S.A., all of whom are stationed at Monterey. Lieutenant Hathaway is at present stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., and after a honeymoon of several weeks' duration, he and his bride will return to that post.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Keller Thomas, daughter of Mrs. J. D. Thomas, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Lieut. W. Goff Caples, Corps of Engineers.

Mr. and Mrs. William Savage Moore announce the engagement of their daughter Sara to Dr. Allen Donald McLean, U.S.N.

Miss Anna Augusta Coyle and Lieut. Hugh Screven Brown, A.C., U.S.A., were married in St. Paul's church, Chester, Pa., April 26, by the Rev. Francis B. Taft. Elaborate decorations were used, and the altar was a mass of palms and Easter lilies, the entire chancel being decorated with palms, rubber plants and Boston ferns, while the long central aisle was transformed into a woodland path, masses of laurel being placed on each pew, with here and there a touch of the scarlet of the Artillery Corps, in honor of the branch of the Service to which the groom belonged. There was a large attendance. The officers of the Army, acting as ushers, were all in uniform, and led the procession, followed by the bridesmaids, gowned in quaint and attractive white embroidered batiste gowns, carrying large bunches of American Beauty roses; the maid of honor in white organdie and lace, carrying a shower bouquet of white sweet peas, and the bride on the arm of her uncle, John A. Wallace. The bride wore a magnificent robe of embroidered chiffon and lace, carrying a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Lieut. Walter Campbell Baker, U.S.A., was best man. The solemn and impressive marriage ceremony of the Episcopal Church was conducted. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte B. Coyle, of Philadelphia, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids, Miss Sara Gertrude Wallace, Miss Helene N. Denis, Miss Anne A. Wallace and Miss Sara Munshower, of Philadelphia. The ushers were: Lieut. Dan Tyler Moore, Lieut. Alfred Allen Maybach, William McPherson Roach, and Robert M. Wallace. A delightful reception was held at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Wallace, where from eight until ten o'clock, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown received the congratulations of their friends, after which they left for New York. The gifts, which were exceedingly handsome and lavish, were displayed in the library of the Wallace residence. Cut glass, silver, old pieces of mahogany furniture, queer bronzes, and many beautiful pieces of jewelry, were received by the bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown will reside at Fort Howard, Md.

The marriage of Miss Helen Clabaugh, eldest daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Clabaugh, to Benjamin Paulding Lambertson, jr., only son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lambertson, U.S.N., brought a fashionable company to St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., April 29. The bride was preceded by her sister, Miss Katherine Clabaugh, and a train of six bridesmaids, the latter including the bridegroom's sisters, the Misses Elizabeth and Mary Lambertson, Miss Constance Adee, and Miss Blanch Burrell of this city, Miss Pansy Lyon and Miss Emily Brune of Baltimore. The bride wore the conventional wedding gown of white satin with tulle veil and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. The bridegroom had as his best man A. M. Jackson, of Schenectady.

Miss Margaret Gray Lane and Lieut. Edwin Oliver Saunders, of the 29th Infantry, were married at Fort Douglas, Utah, April 27, in the little chapel at the military post. The Episcopal service was read by Bishop F. S. Spalding, of St. Mark's cathedral. The bride was given away by her brother, Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, of the same regiment, and Lieut. R. E. Beebe attended the groom. As the bridal party entered the door the orchestra played the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin and at the same instant the groom's company, L, raised the immense flag and allowed the groom and his best man to take their places at the chancel rail. First in the bridal procession came the ushers, Lieuts. John B. Barnes and S. M. Parker. These were followed by the little flower girls, Jane Wells and Frances Morrow. The bridesmaids, Miss Elizabeth Cosgriff and Miss Fannie Jamerson, came next and following them Mrs. John B. Barnes and Mrs. Frank D. Ely, the matron of honor. The bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, came next, and as they reached the chancel rail the solemn service was read while soft music played. Following the service the party, accompanied by their friends, went to the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Hector Davis Lane, formerly of Alabama, where a reception was held. The young people will shortly be at home in their new quarters, No. 1, Fort Douglas.

The marriage of Miss Anna Maitha Evenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Evenson, and Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, of the 8th U.S. Infantry, took place Wednesday evening, April 26, at Leavenworth, Kans., in St. Paul's Episcopal church. Rev. F. N. Atkins, rector of the church, officiated. The edifice was decorated with palms, carnations and Easter lilies. The attendants were the little niece and nephew of the bride, Gene and Teddy Knudson, of Fort Slocum, New York. Miss Evenson's bridal gown was designed of white chiffon over white taffeta, the whole completed by a full tulle veil, and she carried an arm bouquet of bride's roses. After the ceremony a reception was given at the family home on Pottawatomie street, at which only close friends and relatives were present. The house was decorated with cut flowers and ferns. Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde left at ten o'clock for Washington, D.C., to remain a short time before going to Vienna, Va., where Lieutenant Kalde is stationed.

Prof. S. J. Brown, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brown have announced the engagement of their daughter, Florence D. Brown, to Lieut. Edward C. Kalbfus, U.S.N.

Miss Olivia Hodgson, daughter of Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hodgson, was married at Charleston, S.C., April 27 to Mr. Thomas Cover, jr., of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Carl N. Adams, son of Col. M. B. Adams, U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. L. M. Adams, U.S.A., was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1, to Miss Marion Withey, granddaughter of Mrs. T. Hawley Lyon, in St. Mark's Church, before a large assembly. The church decorations were exceptionally beautiful. The chancel was banked at either side with marguerites, Easter lilies and palms. At the altar rail was a beautiful arch of Easter lilies and asparagus fern. The bridal aisle was also spanned

by arches of Easter lilies and the asparagus fern. The bridesmaids carried large May baskets filled with swansonia and tied with white tulle. Miss Georgiana Godfrey, who was the first bridesmaid, wore a gown of pale pink and white lace. Miss Hazel Amberg wore a gown of pale blue and white lace; Miss Helen Wheeler wore a gown of pink and lace; Miss Helen Barnhart, pale blue and lace, and Miss Jeannette Perry, pink and white lace. The bride, who entered with her father, wore an exquisite gown of real lace with inset designs of Irish point over white satin. The gown was made with a princess back and long train. Her veil, which was fastened with orange blossoms, fell to the end of her train. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Olive Bulkeley was the maid of honor. She wore a dainty gown of white chiffon satin, trimmed with lace. She carried a May basket filled with pink sweet peas, and wore a wreath of white roses in her hair. The groom's brother, Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was best man. The bride was given away by her father. The ceremony at the church was followed by a large and very beautiful reception at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. T. Hawley Lyon, South College avenue. The rooms throughout the house were artistically decorated with Easter lilies, marguerites, asparagus fern and palms and tropical plants. In the receiving line were Mrs. T. Hawley Lyon, W. A. Greeson, of Chicago, father of the bride; Colonel and Mrs. Milton B. Adams, parents of the groom; the bride and groom, the maid of honor and best man and the bridesmaids and ushers. Mrs. Adams wore a beautiful gown of cream-colored lace over yellow satin. Colonel Adams was in regimental full dress. Refreshments were served in two dining rooms. The large front veranda was lighted with Japanese lanterns and was fitted up with rugs, divans and other attractive furnishings. The bride and groom left later in the evening for a wedding trip. They will be at home after Aug. 1, at The Pasadena, in Detroit.

The double naval wedding of Miss Helen Thornton Ryan and Miss Lucy Drake was, perhaps, the most interesting and unique event of Easter week in Dorchester, Mass. Miss Ryan was wedded to Ensign Carlos Alfonso Gardiner, U.S.N., and Miss Drake to Lieut. Adelbert Althouse, also of the United States Navy. Rev. Francis Butler, of Saint Leo's Church, performed the ceremony, which took place in the home of Mrs. George P. Ryan, at 54 Washington street. Miss Ryan is the daughter of the late Comdr. George Parker Ryan, U.S.N., and niece of Mr. Thomas F. Calvin. The bride, escorted by her brother, Dr. George Whitehouse Ryan, was gowned in white liberty satin with yoke and bertha of Duchess lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Coletta Ryan, was clad in embroidered white chiffon over yellow satin. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Ensign Paul Foley served as best man for Mr. Gardiner. Miss Lucy Drake, who was escorted by her father, wore white embroidered chiffon over white silk. Miss Josephine Drake, gowned in white liberty silk over yellow satin, was maid of honor. She also carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Miss Drake is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miles Drake, late of Charleston, S.C., now residing on Beacon street, Brookline. Mr. Althouse was accompanied by Past Asst. Surg. Dr. Karl Ohnesorg, U.S.N. The house, filled with a profusion of roses and palms, was transformed into a tropical garden. Especially beautiful was the bridal arch, under which the principals received their friends. The four ushers, all wearing full-dress naval uniforms, were Past Asst. Surg. John H. Iden, U.S.N.; Lieut. Hilary Royall, U.S.N.; Asst. Naval Constr. James Ackerson, U.S.N., and Asst. Naval Constr. Fisher. Among other guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Johnson, Admiral and Mrs. Snow, Miss Snow, Captain and Mrs. Low, of the Enterprise; Captain and Mrs. Uriah Harris, Captain and Mrs. Tracey, Commander and Mrs. Orchard, and Col. Henry Haines.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Weatherhead, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Weatherhead, of San Antonio, Tex., to 2d Lieut. Copley Enos, 1st Cav., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Harwood Morgan, of 1339 Pearl street, Alameda, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie, to 1st Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th U.S. Inf. Miss Morgan is a niece of Gen. Frederick A. Starring of Civil War fame. Lieutenant Jones is, at present, stationed on Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. William A. Raibour, 29th U.S. Inf., after shooting and badly wounding Lieut. William H. Point, of the same regiment, on April 30, blew his own brains out and died instantly. The following account is given of the unfortunate tragedy: Captain Raibour was appointed officer of the day at Fort Douglas on April 25 last, but failed to report for duty and was absent twenty-four hours without leave. He was arrested the following day, but was given the privileges of the fort under orders not to leave the grounds. He broke his parole on the night of April 29 and went to Salt Lake. Lieutenant Point, who was sent after him with an ambulance, found him in a Main street saloon, and the captain was returned to Fort Douglas under arrest. Lieutenant Point's quarters were only two doors from those which Captain Raibour occupied. The lieutenant had just stepped out of doors early, on April 30, when Captain Raibour appeared carrying a revolver. His manner was threatening, and Point exclaimed: "Now, captain, don't do anything foolish." Raibour made no reply, but immediately began to shoot. When other officers and soldiers ran out, after hearing the shots, Captain Raibour was lying dead and Lieutenant Point was lying in front of his quarters. The latter is said to be resting well. Captain Raibour's body was embalmed in the post hospital, and was sent to Oakland City, Ind., where his mother and two sisters live. Captain Raibour, it is further stated, had sought to avoid a court-martial and had forwarded to Washington his resignation. It had not been accepted and it was supposed that a trial by court-martial awaited him. Worry over the probability of a dishonorable discharge from the Army is believed to have unbalanced his mind. Captain Raibour was born in Indiana, Dec. 20, 1869, and was unmarried, enlisted in the Army in 1891 as a private in Battery F, 3d Art. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, Oct. 31, 1894. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 10th Infantry, April 26, 1898, and captain, 30th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to 29th Infantry, May 18, 1901. Lieutenant Point is a native of New Jersey, where he was born July 17, 1876, and was appointed to the Army from Iowa, Feb. 2, 1901.

Comdr. George M. Stoney, U.S.N., in charge of ships at the Naval Academy, died at an early hour on Sunday morning, April 30, at his quarters on the United States ship Santee, at the Naval Academy. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Commander Stoney was in his fifty-second year. He entered the Naval Academy in 1870, and was appointed from Alabama, although a

native of South Carolina. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1875. For the past three years he had been in charge of ships at the Academy and was very popular with the officers and men. Commander Stoney was a member of the expedition which in the eighties went in search of the Jeannette expedition to the Arctic regions. From 1883 to 1885 he commanded an expedition which explored the Yukon River, and his reports on that region were the most comprehensive and valuable which had been obtained up to that time. He was detailed by the Navy Department to accompany an expedition to the arctic regions on the ship Rodgers, which was burned in the Bering Sea. The natives of the region were very kind to the crew of the ill-fated ship, and when the expedition returned Lieutenant Stoney was detailed by the Government to return to the region and distribute presents among the natives in return for their kindness. He commanded the transport Solace during the war with Spain. Since he entered the service he performed seventeen years and nine months of sea duty and fourteen years and nine months of shore or other duty. Since June, 1903, he had been in charge of ships at the Naval Academy, with headquarters on the old receiving ship Santee. He was commissioned a commander in June, 1904. Commander Stoney is survived by a wife, who was Miss Babcock of California, and two daughters, Misses Helena and Katherine Stoney. Commander Stoney had been in failing health for some time and was granted extended sick leave from time to time. The remains of Commander Stoney were placed in a vault in Arlington Cemetery on the afternoon of May 2. Brief funeral services were held in the chapel at the Naval Academy. A military escort, consisting of two companies of marines and the 2d Battalion of Engineers, met the body at the station. The escort was commanded by Comdr. J. M. Bowler, of the Navy, and accompanied the body to Arlington. The pallbearers were Comdr. C. J. Badger, Comdr. C. McR. Winslow, Comdr. N. R. Usher, and Comdr. H. M. Hodges, Med. Insp. W. R. DuBose and Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Coffman.

Mrs. Isabell Purington Pattison, wife of Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav., and daughter of the late Col. George A. Purington, died April 21 at her home at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., as we briefly noted last week. A correspondent sends us the following tribute to the deceased: "The announcement of her death came as a great shock to her relatives and friends as she was ill but a few hours. The remains were brought to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and on Tuesday morning the relatives and friends gathered in the quarters of Capt. E. M. Suplee, 14th Cav., where the funeral services were performed by the Reverend Blaisdell, of St. Louis. Besides the attending garrison those present were: Captain Pattison and daughter, Elizabeth; Mrs. Purington, mother of the deceased; Mrs. Paul H. McCook, Lieutenant Purington, and many relatives of both Capt. and Mrs. Pattison. After the services the body was laid to rest beside that of her father in the beautiful National Cemetery at this post. Col. George A. Purington served as a major and lieutenant colonel in the 3d Cavalry from 1883 until 1895, the date of his retirement. It was in March of that year that his daughter married Captain Pattison, then Lieutenant Pattison, at Jefferson Barracks. Mrs. Pattison, being an Army girl, had a host of friends scattered throughout the entire Army and her naturally happy disposition made her the life and buoyancy of many a garrison, not only in the United States, but in the Philippines as well, where her loving, thoughtful, and generous nature helped to alleviate many an over-worked officer or worn out enlisted man. She was considered an administering angel by the enlisted men of her husband's troop and all the men of the garrison wherever she was stationed, and the evidence of the esteem in which she was held by all who knew her was indicated by the numerous and beautiful floral offerings sent by the officers of the 3d Cavalry, non-commissioned staff and band, 3d Cav.; Troops L and K, 3d Cav.; the officers of the 2d Battalion, 24th Inf., and from many other loving friends. While all who knew her will mourn her loss, yet we but express her views of death and its sad parting by quoting the lines from Tennyson:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark."

Mrs. Margaret A. Watts, mother of the wife of Capt. W. W. Mead, U.S.N., died at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 20, 1905.

Major Washington Matthews, surgeon, U.S.A., and brother-in-law of Lieut. Col. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., April 29. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Nov. 16, 1868, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Sept. 26, 1895.

Mrs. Mary L. Woolsey, widow of Commodore Melancthon B. Woolsey, U.S.N., died at Detroit, Mich., on Friday, April 28. This recalls the death of Commodore Woolsey of yellow fever at Pensacola, in October, 1874, when he so heroically stood by his post, in command of the navy yard at that place, having urged the rescinding of orders transferring him to duty at the North, on hearing of the appearance of the fever in the neighboring region. Mrs. Woolsey had been an invalid for many years. She was buried beside her husband in the family plot at Utica, N.Y., where rest also the remains of his father, Commodore Melancthon Taylor Woolsey. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George T. Campau, of Detroit, and Miss E. M. Woolsey, residing in Baltimore, and a son, the Rev. Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey, of Vergennes, Vt.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, U.S.N., retired, one of the oldest officers in the Navy, died in Washington, D.C., May 2. He was born in New York, Jan. 1, 1832, and was with Commodore Perry on his famous expedition to Japan, being navigating officer of the flagship and being present at the signing of the treaty which opened the island to the outside world. The record in brief of Commodore Nicholson is as follows: Appointed midshipman from New York, June 22, 1839; attached to frigate Brandywine, Mediterranean Squadron, 1839-42; brig Truxton, 1843-4; Naval School, Philadelphia, 1845. Promoted to passed midshipman, July 2, 1845; coast survey, 1845-6-7; steamer Alleghany, Brazil Squadron, 1848-9; Coast Survey, 1849-52; steam frigate Powhatan, East India Squadron, 1852-4. Promoted to master, Sept. 9, 1853. Commissioned as lieutenant, May 5, 1854; steam frigate Mississippi, East India Squadron, 1855; Ordnance duty, Washington, 1856-7; sloop Cumberland, coast of Africa, 1858-9; sloop Macedonian, Home Squadron, 1860-1; commanding steam gunboat Marblehead, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862. Commissioned as lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862; commanding iron-clad Sangamon, 1863. Commissioned as commander, Jan. 2, 1863; commanding steamer Galatea,

West India Squadron, 1865; special duty, navy yard, Washington, 1866-8; member of ordnance board, 1869; commanding steam-sloop Benicia, Asiatic Fleet, 1869-70. Commissioned as captain, June, 1870; commanding Lancaster (second rate), South Atlantic Squadron, 1872-3. Promoted to commodore, January, 1880. Retired, April, 1881. Among his children are Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., in command of the Tacoma, and Major William J. Nicholson, of the 7th Cavalry, U.S.A.

Mrs. Lucy J. Wright, widow of Frank P. Wright, of Albany, died at Washington, D.C., May 3, from nervous exhaustion at the age of sixty years. She leaves only one child, Capt. Frank DeWitt Ramsey, 9th U.S. Inf., now on the general staff. Mrs. Wright was born in Albany and lived there the greater part of her life until ten years ago. Following the death of her husband she came to Washington and made her home with her son. Since the Spanish war Captain Ramsey has seen much active service, and it was, it is said, through worrying over the safety of her only son that Mrs. Wright's nerves gave way. Captain Ramsey was in Cuba, in the Philippines and with General Chaffee as his aide in the Pekin expedition.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Rachel Beck Wales, wife of Major Philip Gray Wales, surgeon, U.S.A., and daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Beck, took place at three p.m., April 29, at Arlington. The interment was private. The Rev. Father Kelly, assisted by Father Casey, officiated. Mrs. Wales died at Marahui, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, Dec. 19, 1904.

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, whose death in Washington, D.C., April 28, after an attack of apoplexy, is noted elsewhere, was a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and a grandson of Col. Henry Lee, of the Revolutionary army. He was born at Clermont, Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 19, 1835, and was graduated at West Point in his twenty-first year, in 1856. Simple religious services were held over the remains of General Lee, May 1, in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C. The services were attended by a great crowd, many of whom could not gain entrance to the church. The honorary pallbearers were Secretary of War Taft, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Major General Gillespie, Acting Chief of Staff; Gen. John F. Weston, Gen. George B. Davis, Gen. George H. Burton, Gen. Andrew S. Burt, Gen. Edward M. Hays, Gen. Tully McCrea, Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Col. George E. Pond, Major Jefferson R. Kean, Major Chauncey B. Baker and Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, all of the U.S. Army; Leigh Robinson, Senator John W. Daniel, Senator Culberson, Gen. L. L. Lomax, Major Robert W. Hunter, John Goode, Dr. H. St. George Tucker, Capt. Herbert Bryant, Col. Thomas Smith, Dr. Shirley Carter, Capt. W. P. Carter, Major Holmes Conrad, John M. Johnson, Connally F. Trigg, Capt. Arthur Herbert, W. P. Mason, Samuel W. Spencer, H. Rosier Dulaney, H. B. Littlepage and H. H. Marmaduke. The active pallbearers were eight non-commissioned officers of the 7th U.S. Cavalry. Among those in the church was a large delegation of Confederate veterans in their gray uniforms and almost an equal number of members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Flowers were massed about the altar and on the coffin of the dead soldier. Among the pieces was a Confederate flag in immortelles. A great majority of the attendants were Southerners. At the close of the services the body was taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station on an artillery caisson and placed on board a special train for Richmond.

Services over the remains of Mrs. Janie Janvier Forsyth, widow of Col. Lewis Cass Forsyth, U.S.A., whose death occurred at Woodley Inn, Washington, D.C., Monday, April 24, were held at noon on Thursday, at St. Alban's Church, the rector, Rev. G. C. M. Bratenahl officiating, assisted by Rev. William R. Turner, of St. Michael's and All Angels'. Interment was in Oak Hill, beside her husband and eldest son. The pallbearers were Generals Smith, Forsyth, and Owenshine, Colonel Hobart, Majors Kendall, Foot, of the Army, and Dr. Nash, of the Navy. Two sons and a daughter survive her and were with her in her last illness.

Charles H. Shepard, who died in New York city May 4, served in the Civil War in the 7th N.Y. Cavalry, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 9th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866, was promoted first lieutenant July 28, 1866, and resigned Sept. 15, 1871.

Major George M. Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, died May 4 at 103 West 54th street, New York city. Major Wheeler entered the Military Academy from Colorado July 1, 1862; was graduated June 18, 1866, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers; was promoted first lieutenant March 7, 1867; captain, March 4, 1879, and retired June 15, 1888, for disability in the line of duty. He was appointed a major on the retired list Oct. 2, 1890, under a special Act of Congress.

PERSONALS.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe will open their country house in Highland Falls, N.Y., May 8.

Comdr. G. W. Mentz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mentz, sailed from New York, May 4, on the steamer Barbarossa for Bremen.

Mrs. Charles C. Byrne, Miss Marjorie Byrne and Mrs. Alex. McCook sailed for Europe on the steamship Minnetonka April 29.

Brig. Gen. William P. Rogers, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Rogers have taken an apartment at The Ontario, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. J. A. Oliver, wife of J. A. Oliver, U.S.N., will leave her home in Brooklyn for Washington, D.C., where she will be joined by her husband.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was among the guests at a dinner aboard the Lorraine of the French line given by J. Charles-Roux, its president, a few days since, at the pier in New York city.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., visited friends in Washington, D.C., during the past week, and is now in New York. General Buchanan will soon sail for his new post in the Philippines.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has been visiting his brother, Lord Delevall, on the latter's ranch in Mexico, is now on a visit to Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, at their home on K street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Randall Hunt, widow of the late Judge Randall Hunt, of New Orleans, La., is visiting her sister and niece, Mrs. Bischoff and Miss Nellie Hunt, at 1466 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Hunt is the aunt of Pay Inspector Hunt, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, N.G.N.Y., were among the passengers that sailed on the Philadelphia from New York April 29 for Southampton and Cherbourg. General Butt will be joined in Paris by Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Capt. H. S. Dudley and Capt. N. T. Robb, all of the 12th N.Y., who will attend, with General Butt, some of the military maneuvers.

A son, Julius Theodore Conrad, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d U.S. Cav., at Chester, Pa., April 26.

Mrs. Pratt, wife of Lieut. A. A. Pratt, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, in Boston, Mass.

An old-time, heart-stirring prairie romance is condensed in Capt. Charles King's "A Lass of the Laramie," which Lippincott's has secured for its May number.

Capt. Richard Rush, U.S.N., and Mrs. and Miss Rush will close their house, in Jefferson place, Washington, D.C., this week and go to their country place, at Catskill-on-Hudson.

A dinner was given in the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C., on the night of May 1, by the Manila Bay Society, with Admiral Dewey as a guest. Rear Admiral Coghlan was also present.

Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Higginson gave a dinner April 28 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., complimentary to the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wood also entertained at dinner.

First Lieut. W. H. Patterson, 24th U.S. Inf., supervising construction work at Rodeo Valley, Cal., in order to join his regiment, and at his own request, has been relieved from duty thereat. Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., succeeds him in the direction of the work, and 2d Lieut. M. A. Wells, 13th Inf., as quartermaster.

Lieut. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., is ordered to take passage in the Solace from San Francisco, Cal., for duty on the Island of Guam. The Solace sails from San Francisco on May 8 and will probably arrive at Guam by the last of the month. Lieutenant McNamee will report for duty on board the Supply, the station ship at Agana, Guam.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish War Veterans was held Wednesday, April 26, at the Gibson house, Cincinnati. Dr. P. S. Conner, the distinguished surgeon, was one of the speakers, and Col. Russell B. Harrison was a guest of honor. Col. Paul M. Millikin presided at the banquet and was elected commander. Col. E. O. Dana, the retiring commander, was prevented from attending by illness in his family.

Aldermen Doull, Coggey, Goodman, Wentz, Owens, Gass and Kenny, of New York city, have been named as a committee to arrange for the reception of John Paul Jones's body, if it should be sent to New York from France in June. Aldermen Richter, McCall, Meyer, Jones, Redmond, Collins and McCarthy were named to select a suitable plot for the burial of the body on Manhattan Island, if permission should be obtained by the city from the Federal Government.

Comdr. and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., gave a brilliant dinner April 29 in Washington, D.C., entertaining the German Ambassador and the Baroness Speck von Sternburg, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, and Frau Hebbinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legere, Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Nicholas Fish and Major McCawley, U.S. M.C.

Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, ordered placed under detention Pvt. Ivan M. Alley and Russell B. Cole, U.S.M.C., for whose arrest United States Postoffice Inspector Bulla has sworn out warrants charging the defendants with tampering with mail received at the Norfolk yard and forging the name of Joseph F. Shafer, jr., to a money order for \$35, cashed in Norfolk April 3. The money order was sent to young Shafer by his father, Joseph F. Shafer, of Washington, D.C., and is alleged to have fallen into the hands of Alley as mail orderly, and Cole as company clerk.

At Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, an entertainment was given at the post gymnasium on the evening of April 20 by the 3d Infantry orchestra and members of the different organizations in the fort, for the purpose of purchasing an organ to be used in Sunday school and church work in the post. A good crowd was present and enjoyed the program very much. It was as follows: Overture, "The Golden Wand," by orchestra; baritone solo, "The Sea King," Private Wilson; recitation, "Selected," Private Peterson; ballad, "Dreams," Mrs. (Lieut.) F. E. Smith; monolog, "A Railroad Track," Private Huelsman; duet, "The Willow Tree," Privates Everly and Wilson; recitation, "A Talking Machine," Capt. W. R. Sample; serenade, "La Paloma," by the orchestra; clog dancing, Musicians Fryar and Morris; song, "Good-bye Little Girl," Mrs. Cannon; waltz, "Erminie," orchestra; song, "Sweet Adaline," Private Hendy. April 20 was a fine day and one to be remembered by all who are at Fort Seward, says a correspondent. It was one of the busiest days ever witnessed in Alaska, for it was pay day, field day and concert day. The field sports consisted of running broad jump, half mile in heavy marching order, putting 16-pound shot, cartridge race, running high jump, 100-yard dash, 200-yard dash and tug of war (teams of nine men). First prizes of \$1.50 were awarded in each case except the half-mile and tug of war, for which \$2.25 and \$4.50 were given.

Mr. C. M. Dally, a gentleman well known to our Ordnance officers and others in the Army and Navy, through his close relations to the late Marcellus Hartley in his many industrial and financial undertakings for the past sixteen years, has resigned his position as secretary of the M. Hartley Company, of New York. Mr. Dally enjoys the unique distinction of having received two years ago a joint letter from the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, and the Secretary of State for War, a letter expressing their cordial appreciation of services rendered by him to the British Government. To the efforts of Mr. Dally, extending over two years, is due the change in England from the old Martine-Henry .45 caliber rifle to the .303 Remington-Lee, which was in a competition with thirty or more rifles from all parts of the world. Mr. Dally will continue to make his headquarters with the M. Hartley Company until September 1, meanwhile visiting Europe for a holiday of six weeks, leaving this country in June. He is a gentleman who combines energy and intelligence with an exceptional knowledge of ordnance matters, and his labors in this line include the pioneer work in connection with Marshall E. Fox attending the introduction of the Harvey armor plate in England and Russia. In the first number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, published Aug. 29, 1893, appeared the advertisement of Schuyler, Hartley and Graham, who were then at 19 Maiden Lane, New York. Through various changes this military goods house has evolved into the present corporation of M. Hartley and Company. First Mr. Schuyler died, then Mr. Graham, in 1901, and finally Marcellus Hartley, Jan. 8, 1902. From Mr. Hartley the property passed to his family, who are the present representatives of the corporation.

The friends of Mrs. Casey, widow of General Casey, U.S.A., are glad to hear that she has recovered from her serious illness.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry, have returned from Augusta, Ga., to their home, 2003 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Major General Gillespie, U.S.A., was entertained at Washington at dinner on April 29 by Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter.

Governor Higgins, of New York, has appointed P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U.S.A., State Commissioner of Labor.

Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Hooker, have taken a cottage at Berkeley Springs, West Va., for the summer, to be near Lieutenant Hooker, who is stationed in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, U.S.A., an aide of the President, who accompanied him on his trip West, has returned to Washington and will in a short time be transferred to his former post in Wyoming with his regiment, the 10th U.S. Cavalry.

The adjourned tenth quadrennial congress of the M.O. L.L.U.S. will, in conformity with the resolution adopted at San Francisco, April 12, 1905, convene in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday, May 31, 1905, at 10 a.m. The representatives will assemble at the headquarters of the commandery of the State of Wisconsin, Perles building, 85-87 Oneida street, Milwaukee, at 9:45 a.m.

Lewis E. Goodier, jr., son of Major Goodier, judge advocate, U.S.A., won the running high jump, running broad jump and pole vault at the field day of the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta, Ga., on April 28, breaking the record at the school for the broad jump. Another son, Chester J. Goodier, is rowing at No. 4 in the Cornell varsity crew that is to race in Philadelphia May 30.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company of New York, while on his way from St. Petersburg to Luxemburg to visit the iron works, and who thence will return home, stopped over in Berlin, Germany, April 30. A cable from that place reports that in an interview Mr. Schwab said it was quite true that he had made a contract with the Russian Government for warships, but that he considered it would be improper for him to talk about it. These in the Russian Government who knew of the contract, he said, were the ones to make the terms public.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., recently relieved of command of the Asiatic Fleet, reported his arrival at the Navy Department, Washington, April 29. He is on waiting orders pending his retirement for age on May 6. He will make his home in Baltimore. His son, Lieut. Yates Stirling, jr., who was on his staff on the Asiatic Station, accompanied him home and is at the Bancroft. Admiral Stirling entered the Naval Academy in 1860, and three years later was made an ensign and attached to the Shenandoah, serving in the latter part of the Civil War.

An interesting entertainment in the mess hall of Fort Sheridan, Ill., was given under the direction of Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A., May 2. The entertainment illustrated the battle of Bayan, the first important engagement of the 27th Infantry in the Moro campaign, Island of Mindanao, May 2, 1902, in command of Col. (now General) Frank D. Baldwin. There were sixty views of the advance on the forts of the Sultan of Bayan, shown with an electrical stereopticon, and explained in the following order: Advance from the sea to the lakes, Sergeant Howland; advance on Fort Pandapatan, Sergeant Hamilton; The night line of battle of Bayan, Sergeant Schmidt; Care of the wounded, Chaplain Rice. Phonograph selections, etc., were also a part of the program. Music was furnished by the 27th Infantry orchestra, Max Müller, conductor, Sergeant Witt, principal musician.

At the annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War at Delmonico's, April 26, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Lieut. Comdr. Jacob W. Miller, late U.S.N.; recorder, Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, late U.S.N.; registrar, Capt. Arthur H. Jarrett, U.S.V.; treasurer, Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U.S.N.; chaplain, Rev. John C. Welwood, U.S.V.; council, Capt. John T. Hilton, U.S.V.; Lieut. Gerard B. Townsend, late U.S.N.; Major Frank Keck, U.S.V.; Capt. Champe S. Andrews, U.S.V.; P.A. Engr. Louis L. Bernier, late U.S.N.; Lieut. Peter S. Pilot, U. S.V.; Major Louis L. Seaman, U.S.V.; Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, U.S.A.; Major Samuel T. Armstrong, U.S.V.; Major Walter B. Hotchkiss, U.S.V. The nominating committee were Lieut. Alexander Duane, Capt. Robert J. Daly and Capt. Homer C. Croscup.

From Columbus Barracks, O., April 30, a correspondent writes: "Mrs. Gillmore, wife of Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., arrived on April 18 from Fort Snelling with her small son, William, and daughter, Martha Locke. Miss Louise Witherill, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Van Wormer, left for her home in Indianapolis last week. Miss Betty Watkins, of Richmond, Va., is at present staying with her sister, Mrs. Charles Gerhardt. Wednesday, April 26, was field-day and the events and winners were: Running high jump, Rollin S. Mundell, height, 5 feet; 16-pound hammer-throw, Hyacinth Gennette, 82 feet, 3 inches; running broad jump, Andy J. Perkins, 17 feet 9 1/2 inches; kicking football, Charles E. Williams, 127 feet 6 inches; throwing baseball, Theophore Belanger, 309 feet 4 inches; standing broad jump, T. Belanger, 8 feet 4 1/4 inches; 100-yard dash, Andy J. Perkins, 11 3/5 seconds; running hop, step and jump, Kiger, 35 feet 6 inches; equipment race, Charles Mattern; putting 16-pound shot, Gennette, 30 feet 9 inches; tug-of-war, winners, 2d Infantry, Co. D recruits."

The annual banquet and election of the California Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War took place at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, April 21, 1905. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Commander, Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Capt. E. M. Munger, U.S.R.M.C.; junior vice commander, Capt. E. S. Heller, U.S.V.; recorder, Capt. T. W. M. Draper, U.S.V.; treasurer, Major C. R. Krauthoff, U.S.A.; registrar, Capt. H. deH. Waite, U.S.A.; members of council, Admiral Jos. Trille, U.S.N.; Major Wm. Stephenson, U.S.A.; Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A.; Major Hugh T. Sime, U.S.V.; Lieut. F. W. Dohrmann, U.S.V.; Gen. A. C. Girard, U.S.A.; Capt. E. A. Selfridge, U.S.N.; delegates to the national commandery, Gen. Morris C. Foote, U.S.A.; Major George F. Shiels, U.S.A.; Capt. F. E. Johnston, U.S.A. The guest of honor was Gen. Frederick Funston. Reminiscences and remarks were made by General Funston, General Coolidge, Rear Admiral Farenholt, Captain Rogers, of the Revenue Cutter Service; Major Krauthoff, General Girard, Captain Draper and many others.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Helen Rockwell Haines, wife of Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, U.S.M.C., at Berkeley, Cal., on April 27, 1905.

Gen. and Mrs. Sanno are spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Sprague, Stapleton, S.I. After May 20 they will go to Lansdowne, Pa., for the summer.

Mrs. Bentzoni, wife of Col. Charles Bentzoni, U.S.A., is an adept at rendering bugle calls, and can blow them in a manner that would do credit to a first-class bugler.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Ruffner, U.S.A., was in Cincinnati last week. He is in charge of the improvements of the Ohio River and its tributaries. Colonel Ruffner made a tour of inspection of the Kentucky River Thursday, accompanied by U.S. Engineer Col. G. J. Lydecker, of Detroit, Mich.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, May 9. After dinner Companion Asst. Paymr. Thomas Hunter Dickson, U.S.N. (Volunteer service), will read a paper entitled "Blockade Duty During the Civil War." The following application for membership will be acted upon: Second Lieut. Charles Haynes Mason, 8th U.S. Inf., only son of Companion Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edwin Cooley Mason, U.S.A.

Capt. William H. Emory, U.S.N., gave a delightful luncheon on board the receivingship Hancock at the New York Navy Yard April 28. Covers were laid for eight, and the guests were, besides the host's daughter, Mrs. Whitledge, the Princess Stigliano Colonna, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. George G. Ward, Mr. F. M. Polk, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, and Lieut. Francis L. Chadwick, U.S.N.

Midshipman Henry D. Cook, jr., U.S.N., has been detached from the Wisconsin and assigned to the captured gunboat Pampana as watch and division officer, where he will probably remain until his service precedent to and necessary for promotion to ensign has been completed. Young Cook stands number eight in a class of one hundred and four, and from all accounts will advance slightly on "final graduation." Midshipman Cook is a grandson of the late Henry D. Cook, the well-known financier.

In the superior court at San Diego, Cal., April 29, in the proceedings brought by D. C. Reed to have Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, declared ineligible for the office of mayor, to which he was chosen at the recent election, the contestant has won the first battle. Judge Torrance denying the motion to dismiss made by Captain Sehon's attorneys and overruling their demurrer. The case turns upon the question whether an officer on the retired list of the U.S. Army is eligible under the constitution of California to take the office of mayor to which a salary is attached.

"Rear Admiral Kempff, U.S.N.," says the San Francisco Call, "is vigorously carrying out President Roosevelt's instructions by carefully inspecting every steamship on Puget Sound that carries passengers. The Admiral's plan is to step aboard a vessel unannounced, reveal his identity and request the captain to call a fire drill without delay. Often the members of the crew are trucking freight in a warehouse when the fire signal is sounded. The life preservers are inspected, the boats lowered, the fire pumps started and the men ordered to their stations. For lack of discipline at the fire drill on the steamship Sarah M. Renton, when the Admiral was present, Captain Lermond lost his license for thirty days."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending May 3: Major E. M. Weaver, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. H. Sillman, U.S.A.; Capt. H. C. Clark, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Clark; Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coghlan; Comdr. F. H. Bailey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bailey; Lieut. J. M. Page, U.S.A.; Surg. J. H. Iden, U.S.N.; Surg. J. C. Pryor, U.S.N.; Surg. E. M. Shipp, U.S.N.; Surg. L. W. Bishop, U.S.N.; Medical Director John C. Wise, U.S.N.; Comdr. J. B. Collins, U.S.N.; Surg. Thomas Hiland, U.S.N.; Lieut. John H. Rowen, U.S.N.; Capt. E. E. West, U.S.M.C.; Capt. S. A. Smoke, U.S.A.; Major L. A. LaGarde, U.S.A.; Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A.; Capt. P. R. Ward, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. H. Kalde, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Kalde; Capt. David Price, U.S.A.; Col. W. L. Alexander, U.S.A.; Col. S. T. Norvell, U.S.A.

The New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., were intending to have a symposium on the subject of the National Militia, on the occasion of their banquet at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, May 3, but Senator Dick, of Ohio, who was to have read a paper on the subject, did not present himself and did not send word that he could not do so in season to enable the committee to obtain a substitute. General Hubbard accordingly made some remarks of the constitutional requirements as to the militia. Excellent remarks were also made by Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., who gave interesting reminiscences of Robert E. Lee and others. Among others present were Gen. David Appleton, colonel of the 7th N.Y., and Major Lydecker, of that regiment. They were warmly greeted by many old soldiers whose earliest recollections of military life were associated with the 7th.

The University of Wisconsin Corps of Cadets, to the number of six hundred, including the band, were reviewed by Governor La Follette on Thursday, April 27. The review was preceded by a street march of a mile to Monona avenue, where a preliminary parade was held and immediately followed by a review. Col. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., the commandant, stood on the left of the Governor and seemed to be receiving frequent commendations from his excellency as the military maneuvers proceeded. At the close the Governor turned to the colonel and said: "I have enjoyed the review exceedingly. The appearance of the cadets is a credit to yourself, the university, and the State, that such a fine body of cadets can be trained and handled so skilfully as has been done here this afternoon. I congratulate you upon the good appearance of the men. It is the best cadet drill I ever saw."

Mrs. J. B. Coghlan, wife of Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, held a reception in the commander's mansion Saturday evening, April 29, from 4 to 7. The reception was a sort of housewarming of the spacious addition to the north end of the house, which adds much to its impressiveness. Mrs. Coghlan was assisted by Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, wife of General Grant, U.S.A. Mrs. Hemphill, wife of the captain of the navy yard, presided at the tea table. Among the guests were Miss Helen Miller Gould, Gen. and Mrs. Heywood, General Grant, Mrs. Butterfield, widow of Gen. Daniel Butterfield; Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Howard Durand, Mrs. George J. Harding of Philadelphia, and officers of the navy yard, with their wives. The instrumental music was furnished by the navy yard orchestra, while Mrs. Jungen, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Jungen, U.S.N., entertained the guests with soprano solos. She sang a collection of her choicest songs, several of which, being enhanced by violin obligatos, called forth much applause.

Major David L. Brainard, U.S.A., arrived at New York city from Europe May 3.

Joseph B. Lord, has been elected grand marshal of the Memorial Day parade in Manhattan, New York city, vice Samuel K. Schwenk, resigned.

Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, battalion Q.M., 29th Inf., is on a three months' leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, and will spend the time at Robinson Springs, Ala.

A son was born to Dr. and Mrs. James Raynor Whiting, jr., on April 21, 1905. Mrs. Whiting is the youngest daughter of the late Major Frank E. Taylor, 1st U.S. Art.

Mrs. Esther Wright Boyd, widow of Col. David Boyd, of Louisiana, is now in Washington, D.C., visiting her son, Lieut. David French Boyd, U.S.N., at 312 C street, N.W.

Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who was one of the American attachés with the Russian army in Manchuria, has arrived in New York and will prepare a full report of his observations.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has gone to New York, where he will visit Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth to start the work of permanent installation of the fire control systems which is to be undertaken at these forts.

For ten innings the baseball teams of Westbrook and Fort McKinley, Me., struggled on the McKinley diamond, April 29, with the score a tie 4 to 4. The twirlers for both teams were very effective. Captain Sheridan, third base, did grand work for the McKinley team.

A competitive drill by troopers from Fort Myer, Va., will be given on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, at their lovely home, "Friendship," near Washington, D.C. On Saturday, May 6, there will be an entertainment for the Home of the Incurables.

Leo Edwin Fleischmann, whose disappearance from his home in New York involved his family in an expenditure of \$15,000 to discover his whereabouts, has been found on board the receivingship Franklin at Norfolk. Though he is less than sixteen years old, he gave his age as twenty-two.

The tomb of the father of Paul Jones at Dumfries, Scotland, has the following inscription: "In memory of John Paul, senior, who died at Arbigland Oct. 24, 1767, universally esteemed." Below appears an inscription: "Erected by John Paul, junior." John Paul was the original name of Commodore Jones.

The following cadets at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point are announced as the honor men of the class of '05, to be graduated in June: De Witt C. Jones, of Georgia; Francis B. Willey, of Michigan; Earnest Graves, of North Carolina; Alvin B. Barker, of Oregon, and Clarence L. Ridley, of Maryland.

Gen. O. Otis Howard, U.S.A., has gone with a party of friends to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., where he will attend the commencement of the Lincoln Memorial University, which he was largely instrumental in founding. A bust of Lincoln by Alfred L. Seligman, New York, will be presented to the college on the occasion of the commencement.

There will be a special meeting of the Naval Institute at the U.S. Naval Academy, at 8 p.m., on May 13, at which a paper will be read by Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., on "Promotion, Present and Prospective," the reading to be followed by a general discussion, which, with the paper, will afterwards appear in the Institute Proceedings. All officers and others interested are invited to attend.

At the annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars given at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on the evening of May 4, Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., responded to the toast to "The Army." Baron Kaneko, the Japanese special commissioner, speaking on "Japan and the United States," declared that it was the earnest desire of his government that the United States shall retain control of the Philippines.

Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, having almost wholly recovered from his illness while in Cuba. He has been recuperating for several weeks in Brooklyn at the home of his son-in-law. It has not yet been decided whether Captain Swift's health will permit him to return to the Bureau of Navigation, where he was appointed Assistant Chief just before departing for the Caribbean Sea on a cruise with the Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Harrington, commanding navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., acting aide, went to Newport News, April 27, on board the naval tug Mohawk to return the visit of Count Von Oriolo, the commanding officer of the German cruiser Bremen, who was at the navy yard Saturday, April 22. Rear Admiral Harrington and Commander Fox's visit to the German warship was a pleasant one, and they were accorded every courtesy. Count Von Oriolo returned the visit Saturday, April 29.

The London branch of the U.S. Navy League gave a dinner, May 3, at the Hyde Park Hotel, when Capt. J. W. Miller, of New York, one of the founders of the league, was the principal guest. Fifty prominent members of the American colony were present, including Capt. Charles H. Stockton, naval attaché of the American Embassy. Captain Stockton, in the course of a short speech, said that all the American possessions, the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Panama, would stand or fall in war with America's command of the sea. Each new battleship the United States builds is checked off by the Powers and makes for peace. Captain Stockton said he knew of a recent remark an exalted member of one European government had made, that America was so dangerous a Power that a European coalition should be formed against her. Fortunately the remark was made to an English official and fell on barren soil.

From Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 2, a correspondent writes: "The post baseball team is doing good work, although they need more practice than they are getting. On account of the many drills the team gets very little time off. However, out of six games played they won four. The officers of the post held an informal hop in the dancing hall of the administration building. Many guests came from the city of Des Moines. An orchestra composed of members of the band furnished the music. The building formerly known as the bachelors' quarters is now known officially as 'Clayton Hall,' in memory of Gen. Powell Clayton, a distinguished officer in the Civil War, and at one time Governor of Arkansas. Lieut. Creed F. Cox, who has been on General Moore's staff for two years, reported here last week for duty with his troop. Invitations are coming in from all over the State of Iowa, inviting the troops to give exhibition drills at carnivals and street fairs."

At Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on April 27, Major D. H. Boughton, 11th Cav., head of the law department at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, gave a stag dinner of sixteen covers in honor of Prof. J. W. Green, Dean of the Law School, Kansas University.

Those present were Professor Green, General Bell, Major Swift, Judge Gillpatrick, Major Young, Major McCarthy, Colonel Hoff, Mr. J. H. Atwood, Major Rees, Mr. W. W. Hooper and Captains Crawford, Williams, White, Steele and Traub. The invitations were in verse, and the acceptances, which were in the same form, gave evidence of no little poetical ability on the part of the guests. The toasts and after dinner speeches were a marked feature of the evening. On the following day Professor Green delivered an interesting lecture to the student officers on the subject of "Citizenship Under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution." He raised the question as to the status of children born of American parents while voluntarily residing or traveling abroad. According to the professor, that question is still undecided.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey celebrated the battle of Manila Bay in Washington, D.C., May 1, by a luncheon at their home in Rhode Island avenue. There were thirty-two guests, and they included officers of the ships in the admiral's squadron during the engagement seven years ago. Those who are married were accompanied by their wives. In the drawing room was a huge floral piece, a replica of the admiral's flagship, made of white immortelles, an exact reproduction in every respect, even to the hand rails, the passage ways and the tackle. Mrs. Dewey welcomed her guests in a gown of cream cloth, combined with lace. The officers and their wives present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lamerton, Capt. Richard Inch, Medical Director and Mrs. Wise, Pay Director Galt, Pay Director and Mrs. Martin, Comdr. and Mrs. Norris, Comdr. and Mrs. Tappan, Lieutenant Commander Hodges, Lieutenant Commander Kellogg, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellicott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Babin, Lieutenant Chadwick, Mrs. Gridley, Mrs. Butler, Lieutenant Mel, Comdr. and Mrs. Bailey and Comdr. and Mrs. Hall.

Major D. E. McCarthy, U.S.A., who has been ordered from Fort Leavenworth to the Philippines to assume the office of chief quartermaster of the Department of Luzon, will leave the State to the regret of many. The Daily Times of Leavenworth, Kans., in referring to the coming departure of the major says in part: "It is not unfair to others who have been stationed here as constructing quartermasters to say that Major McCarthy has proved the most valuable of them all. Energetic and capable, he has accomplished more for Fort Leavenworth in the past five years than has any other officer of the same rank done in the same length of time at any post in the country. The disbursements that have been made through him during his stay here amount to two and one-half millions, a very serious responsibility, but he has shown a degree of executive skill and integrity that have placed him high in favor with the Government on the one side and on the other with those with whom he had to deal in business life. Something quite as important from Leavenworth's point of view is defined in the close and pleasant relation that exists between the now chief quartermaster and the city. Agreeable qualities and a fine sense of fairness and interest have won for him a large circle of friends, and it is among these that the feeling of regret will appear, for the promotion signifies to them a personal loss."

From Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., April 24, a correspondent writes: "During the past ten days this post has been undergoing some very searching inspections. The day after Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe took command Major L. A. Lovering, I.G., arrived and remained two days, concluding his inspection with a practical problem in the attack and defense of a bridge. The defense was entrusted to Company F, under command of Lieut. G. E. Goodrich, while the attack was conducted by Company E, under Lieut. Hilden Olin. Scarcely had the inspector general gone when news was received that General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, accompanied by Q.M. General Humphrey, would soon arrive. The distinguished party was met at the train by Colonel Sharpe and staff, and a committee from the Board of Trade of Little Rock. Brig. Gen. 'Jack' Hayes, U.S.A., retired, also accompanied the committee and extended an invitation to General Chaffee to visit the Arkansas Legislature which is now in session. The party was driven directly to the post, where the lieutenant general's salute was fired and the troops of the garrison and the entire post were carefully inspected, after which an informal reception was held at Colonel Sharpe's quarters, where the officers and ladies of the garrison were presented to Generals Chaffee and Humphrey. A committee of citizens arrived in carriages at this time and were also presented to the party, whom they invited to a luncheon in town. After luncheon the party was driven to the State capitol, where General Chaffee was introduced to the Legislature, in a stirring speech by one of the members, who expressed great pleasure in having the honor of introducing one of the distinguished soldiers of the age. General Chaffee responded in very appropriate words, thanking the Legislature for the compliment extended. At 2:30 the distinguished party left on the Choctaw road, en route to Fort Reno, manifestly well pleased with the appearance of the post and their cordial reception at the hands of the hospitable city of Little Rock. The day following their departure a telegram was received from General Humphrey that an exchange building, commanding officers' quarters, another double set of captains' quarters and a new double barracks had been decided upon. These improvements, together with the new administration building already authorized, will involve an expenditure of something over \$100,000 and make this decidedly the prettiest post in the southwest. The post baseball team played a lively game last Sunday with a strong nine from the city, scoring, as usual, a great victory. They are receiving invitations from points near by and anticipate a busy summer. Several old soldiers have been re-enlisted recently for this post, showing that it is popular with men as well as officers. There are now no vacancies in either company. Mrs. Sharpe entertained the ladies of the post at luncheon last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Olin entertained Col. and Mrs. Sharpe at dinner on Saturday."

ARMY FIELD DAY AT PORTLAND, ORE.

Two days, Sept. 11 and 12, 1905, have been assigned by the Athletic Council of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland, Ore., to the Regular Army soldiers for a field day. The events are as follows: 100-yd. dash, 220-yd. dash, 440-yd. run, 1-2 mile run (light marching order), one mile run, 220-yd. low hurdles, blank cartridge race, bayonet race, equipment race, saddle race, shot-put, hammer throw, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, shelter tent pitching (two men), three-legged race, litter bearer race, relay race—one-half mile—four men, obstacle race, non-commissioned officer and five privates. Medals will be given for first and second places in the first fifteen events. A medal will be given for each man in the winning team in the next three events. A cup

will be given to the winning team in the last two events. Points will be accredited at the rate of five points for first place in each event; three points for second place in each event, and one point for third place in each event, and a beautiful loving cup given the company, troop or battery winning the most points. Each company, troop or battery is limited to two entries in each event having individual contestants, and to two teams in other events. There will be an entrance fee of fifty cents per man entered in the field day, or \$2.00 for all the contestants of a single organization. All entries with fees must reach 1st Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, Fort Stevens, Ore., before Aug. 15, 1905. No substitute or further entries will be permitted except, in order to complete a team in a team event, a substitute may be made for a good reason stated as soon as practicable after learning the necessity of the change. Amateur Athletic Union rules govern in all cases possible.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF TO-DAY.

Major G. W. Redway, of the British army, publishes, in the Military Mail, of London, the following comments on the tactics of the twentieth century, as illustrated by the experiences of the present war in the Far East:

Of cavalry little is expected on a modern field of battle. Our new Field Regulations assigns this arm a very humble place, even when provided with the improved infantry weapon, but we are encouraged to hope, at least, that on the flanks of the skirmish-line our cavalry may cheat the enemy of the anticipated advantages of smokeless powder, by discovering and signaling his whereabouts. Has the cavalry in Manchuria assisted at a battle in this way? We have carefully scanned all the accounts of fights in the Far East for information on this point, but certainly the action of the Cossacks, whose fame is world-wide, affords no ground to suppose that this lesson has been mastered; and of the Japanese mounted troops we are bound to confess that their reputation is yet to be won.

Of the maneuvering powers of regimental commanders, brigadiers, and divisional generals in Manchuria we have at present little knowledge. Perhaps there is little to learn. Decisive attacks must of necessity be either frontal or enveloping, and, although the Japanese scored many victories in which their "flanking tricks" were remarkable, there can be no monopoly in an "order of battle" which has come down to us with very slight modifications from the days of Frederick the Great. How Napoleon used against themselves the propensity of his enemies for imitating his tactics, we know from Austerlitz (the first of the great modern battles, a century old this year), where he tempted the Russians to outflank him, and predicted the result to his army the night before the battle. Mr. Charles E. Hands's account of the battle on the Shaho suggests that the Russian retreat upon Mukden was brought about by similar tactics. General Skobelberg, with his three army corps, was skillfully lured away on an imaginary flanking expedition, and the opportunity was seized of breaking the Russian center in his absence.

There is evidently some flaw in Russian generalship which caused Kuropatkin's army, time after time, in defense as in attack, to become a mere chopping block for the Japanese. Russian soldiers are as dogged as were Buller's men on the Tugela, and endure gamely such punishment as a British general would never dare expose his troops to; but they never succeed.

In other words, the power of maneuvering, which is the prerogative of an attacking force, had been allowed by the Russians to pass to the defenders.

On one occasion the Russians, ensconced behind entrenchments, sustained for some time the attack of a considerable force of the enemy, who appeared at length to be quite worn out; they certainly desisted from offensive action and began to retire. Here at last occurred the opportunity for a vigorous counter-attack, and a brigade of Russians pursued the enemy as far as Yaotung Pass. Who was to guess that the retreat was feigned; that a fresh force of Japanese had remained in hiding; that the Russians had been adroitly enticed from their trenches into the open, in order to receive under the least favorable conditions the attack by superior numbers? Such, however, was the case, and twenty-eight per cent. of the Russians were killed or wounded. On the other hand, when the Russians plan an ambuscade their "rank bad luck" pursues them, for the natives would sell the secret of their whereabouts to the winning side. When a party of Japanese display the white flag their surrender is part of a thoughtful Japanese scheme. Their superiors intended that they should be seen and captured, in order to convey to the Russians misleading information as to the Japanese plans. At other times it is not the white flag but the regimental color that the Japanese display, and somehow those colors have acquired the knack of getting planted on the enemy's ramparts, in spite of every effort on the part of the defenders to prevent it.

To catalogue the Russian disasters is a heart-breaking task, and our pity for the unhappy instrument of the Czar's policy and Kuropatkin's strategy makes it painful to recall the triumphant note of May last: "Now that the Japanese have disclosed their plan, the Russian troops know where and how to offer resistance. The previous uncertainty as to where resistance was necessary, involved much superfluous precaution."

Such terrible infatuation quickly bears fruit, and two days later the Japanese were saying that their victory at Tiger Hill was solely due to the absence of the Russian reserves, of whom some 3,000 were available, but were not brought up at the critical moment to save the day. The victors observed that the Russian trenches round Kiuliencheng were of "a disgracefully primitive nature," and afforded no protection against shell fire. Even during the last battles around Mukden we hear of General Tserpitski leading his regiment into action with band playing and colors flying, himself at the head of his troops, superbly mounted; and yet the Russian commander-in-chief tells, with an air of pained surprise, the story of fresh atrocities on the part of his enemy. "Turning their backs on us, and pretending to fire on their own men, the Japanese in the dim light played the part of retiring Russians, and so far deceived our troops that they succeeded, in this way, in getting close up to our wire entanglements, the force acting the part of pursuers then following up closely."

Other stories, of Japanese dressing the men in their firing lines in Russian uniforms, we may dismiss, along with the Japanese accusations that Russians have marched under cover of the Japanese flag. The history of war is full of similar recriminations.

In siege warfare the present campaign has been fruitful in experiences interesting to the survivors. We are reminded of Skobeloff's last words on the fortifications of Adrianople—works which had been planned by a Turkish Todleben, and which had extorted the Russian general's enthusiastic admiration: "I repeat, there are no impregnable positions. There are positions which would cost too large a sacrifice to make the game worth

the candle; that is quite true. But, as a principle, every position can be carried."

Why had the Russians in 1904 no Skobeloff to warn them of the fate of Port Arthur, on the defenses of which they had lavished so much time and treasure? Modern strategy had condemned in advance the system of defence by a fortress which demanded for its garrison as many troops as would constitute a field army. The fall of Port Arthur was perhaps needed to point a strategic moral, and so will have served its purpose in the economy of military art. In these columns it is sufficient to recall the experiments in attack and defense of which Port Arthur was so recently the scene, and in regard to which it will remain an object lesson for many years to come.

Wireless telegraphy has superseded the old-time pigeon post and balloon messages. Star-shells and blinding searchlights have proved more deadly weapons than even eleven-inch Howitzers or the ubiquitous machine gun. Attacks have been directed by signals from a large white flag posted behind the assaulting force, and we have seen a field army maneuvered entirely by telephone. Entrenchments have been fired by kerosene (wood is always a danger), and heights have been scaled by means of roads made with sand bags. Hand grenades filled with gun cotton; dynamite bombs; long bamboos charged with smoke-producing powder, to choke and blind the defenders and screen the assailants; electrical land mines; all have played a part in the New Century methods of waging war. Animals even are mobilized nowadays by the nation in arms. "Dogs of war," trained at Tokio and Sasebo, have been employed at the outposts to give the alarm by barking; they have been also utilized by the ambulance corps to search for, and convey restoratives to, the wounded on the field of battle. The huge shells now manufactured by Miss Krupp, of Essen, are reported to kill by the violence of their concussion those who are screened from their splinters of steel and the explosive effects of chemical compounds. The terrible nature of a bombardment under these conditions may be realized from the circumstances that an order to serve in the forts came to be regarded as a sentence of death. In a word, the resources of modern science have been pressed into the service of modern armies, and applied with diabolic ingenuity to the destruction of human life.

The approaches to positions have been protected in every conceivable way. In mid-winter the lines of the enemy's advance have been watered, so as to cover them with a layer of ice; in summer, the Japanese, by the skilful use of branches of trees, have hidden the roads they were on from sight, and so concealed their movements. When no other cover was available, men have found shelter by lying behind small steel shells, and have even wired together the bricks from demolished houses. The use of wire entanglements over a new type of *trous de loup* caused the Japanese infinite trouble; wire-cutting parties, screened by iron mantlets, failed to raise the obstruction; and blasting operations, by means of bamboos filled with explosives, were found necessary to destroy them. The Russians have even made ramparts for themselves of the Japanese dead. If ever the true story of the Japanese campaign is told by the participants in the two years' struggle, with the fulness which characterizes the existing records of the American Civil War—to which alone, in point of numbers and loss of life it is comparable—the world will stand amazed at the prospect before it; for in the twentieth century, when universal service is the rule and not the exception, the methods of waging war are not the affairs of professional soldiers only, but are matters of grave concern to the populations of "the great globe itself."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Volume 4 of the Papers of the Historical Society of Massachusetts is devoted to "The Wilderness Campaign" and consists of an extensive series of articles relating to the operations in Virginia in 1864, written by various officers of the Regular and Volunteer Armies. These articles afford a great deal of information concerning the movements that led up to the campaign in the wilderness, together with some incisive criticism upon the operations of the campaign itself, including the battle of Cold Harbor. That engagement is dealt with at great length and in terms which seem likely to provoke further discussion as to its wisdom from the military viewpoint.

"Russian Life and Society" is the record of a journey to the empire of the Czar in 1866-7 by Nathan Appleton and Charles Appleton Longfellow, with General Banks. The work, which is issued privately, gives a clear insight into the Russian social life of that period and abounds in capital descriptions of the manners, customs and institutions of the people. It is dedicated to "Princess J. G. In pleasant recollection of skating at Moscow, January, 1867."

The Grafton Press, New York, has published an attractive volume, "Concerning Genealogies," in which persons interested in compiling family history will find a fund of hints, suggestions and general advice which cannot be other than useful. The author of the work, Frank Allen, has convinced himself and he may convince the reader that the collection and publication of genealogies is about the most fascinating occupation in the whole field of literature.

"Hester of the Grants," by Theodora Peck (Fox, Duffield and Company, New York, \$1.50), is a spirited and wholesome story of love and war in Vermont during the Revolution. The Hampshire Grants, in which the scene of the story is laid, were described in an official report of General Burgoyne, of the British forces, as "a country which abounds in the most active and most rebellious race of the continent." The heroine of the story was a daughter of that race and the author has given her a personality which is little short of fascinating. The story is full of action, sentiment, courage and patriotism, the characters are all skillfully drawn and the plot is developed with convincing force and effect. The author of this story, who is a daughter of Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., is deeply imbued with the New England spirit and has imparted its full strength to this attractive novel. Her heroine is a daughter of a royalist whose lover is a patriot scout. Thus beset by the opposing requirements of love and duty, Hester's position is one which appeals strongly to the reader's sympathy. It is but just to say that Miss Peck has treated her theme with womanly feeling, grace and dramatic art of a high order. The whole story abounds in the Green Mountain atmosphere, and among the central figures of the action one recognizes many heroic figures of the Revolutionary period, including Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, Seth Warner, Stephen Fay and Thomas Chittenden.

Longmans, Green and Company have published "A Class-Book on Naval Architecture," by W. J. Lovett, lecturer on naval architecture at the Belfast Technical Institute, which students and constructors will recognize as a valuable addition to the limited literature of the science to which it relates. The work is specially designed for those who have felt the need of a comprehen-

sive text-book on the elementary questions of ship construction in its relation to areas and centers of gravity, displacements and centers of buoyancy, weights and stowages, static stability, strength, tonnage, power, etc., and it is so thorough in scope and so clear in its treatment of the subject-matter that it is sure of a hearty reception in professional circles.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 30, 1905.
The Military Secretary, Washington:
Capt William A. Raibourne, 29th Inf., committed suicide at this post April 29, 11:45 p.m.
LOCKWOOD, Commanding.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of April 30, from the commanding general, Department of Texas, that the post of Fort McIntosh, Texas, was damaged by a hurricane to the extent of about \$10,000, on the night of April 28 last, one set of officers' quarters, together with the post distilling plant, being entirely demolished.

Manila, P.I., May 2, 1905.
The Military Secretary, Washington:
Transport Thomas arrived May 2.
CORBIN.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of May 2, from the Commanding General, Department of California, that the transport Sherman sailed on that date from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., with the 9th Infantry (excepting Company B), (757 enlisted men), and the 2d Squadron, 7th Cavalry (254 enlisted men), together with the following military passengers: Colonel Regan, Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, Major Jones, Captains Palmer, Hersey, Harris, Bookmiller, Wise, Burt, Munson and Nicklin; Lieutenants Brown, Reuben, Smith, Lang, Wallace, Coleman, Loeb, Whitson, Evans, Goodrich, McConnell, E. T. Smith, Harris, Snow, McEntee, Meador, Hunter, Harris, Whiting, Ecker, Sturtevant, Wilson and Brinkerhoff, 9th Infantry. Major McCormick, Captains Tompkins, Kennington, Arnold; Lieutenants Rhea, Comiskey, Brown, Hayden, McLean and Miller, 7th Cavalry. Hospital Corps, 14; casuals, 12; assigned recruits as follows: 12th Infantry, 34; 2d Cavalry, 108. Colonel Anderson, 8th Cavalry; Majors Brodie, military secretary; Shillock, surgeon, and Wood, 12th Infantry; Chaplain Joyce, 14th Cavalry; Captains Kulp, surgeon; Creary, paymaster; Trout, 2d Cavalry; Smedberg, 14th Cavalry; Lieutenants Culler, Freeman, Owen, Weed and Zinke, assistant surgeons; Dudley, 14th Cavalry; Hamilton, Artillery Corps; Ayers and Thompson, Philippine Scouts; Contract Dental Surgeon Craig.

Manila, May 5, 1905.
The Military Secretary:
First Lieut. Juan A. Boyle, Charles L. Woodhouse, U.S.A., drowned May 4, 5 p.m., Camp Eldridge. Bodies not recovered.
CORBIN.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O. MAY 4, WAR DEPT.
First Lieut. Henry M. Bankyard, 20th Inf., to New York city and report to Major James B. Jackson, 11th Inf., recruiting officer, for duty as assistant until arrival 20th Infantry, station in United States, when he will join his regiment.

G.O. 65, APRIL 27, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Announces that the appropriation for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, to be expended in the discretion of the several military divisions and department commanders, is allotted as follows:

To the Atlantic Division, \$450; to the Northern Division, \$250; to the Pacific Division, \$400; to the Philippine Division, \$500; to the Southwestern Division, \$500; to the Department of California, \$500; to the Department of the Colorado, \$400; to the Department of the Columbia, \$300; to the Department of Dakota, \$400; to the Department of the East, \$500; to the Department of the Gulf, \$500; to the Department of the Lakes, \$400; to the Department of Luzon, \$500; to the Department of Mindanao, \$500; to the Department of the Missouri, \$400; to the Department of Texas, \$500; to the Department of the Visayas, \$500; total, \$7,500.

The appropriation for United States service schools, viz: The Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.; the School of Submarine Defense, at Fort Totten, N.Y.; the General Service and Staff College, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; and the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kas., for the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, is allotted as follows: Artillery School, \$10,000; Staff College, \$11,500; School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, \$2,500; School of Submarine Defense, \$1,000; total, \$25,000.

G.O. 67, MAY 3, 1905, WAR DEPT.
I. Contract surgeons and dental surgeons will render to the Military Secretary of the Army the personal reports required of regular medical officers by Paragraphs 834 and 835, and by Paragraph 836, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 35, War Department, February 15, 1905.

Whenever a contract is entered into with a civilian physician or a dentist as contract surgeon or dental surgeon, or whenever such contract is annulled, notification of the fact will be forwarded at once directly to the Military Secretary of the Army by the officer taking the action. (98895, M.S.O.)

II. Describes lands acquired south of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, in Hennepin county, Minnesota, for purposes of a target range. Said addition contains about 850 acres, exclusive of the "Bloomington road to St. Paul."

G.O. 3, APRIL 24, 1905, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.
G.O. No. 8, headquarters Corps of Engineers, May 3, 1884, requiring semi-annual inspections of fortifications by the Engineer officers in charge of the engineering districts in which the works are located, is hereby revoked. By command of Brigadier General Mackenzie:
FREDERIC V. ABBOTT, Major, C.E.

G.O. 21, APRIL 15, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
The headquarters of the 1st and 2d Squadrons, 13th Cav., having been relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and placed en route to the United States on the Army transport Logan, sailing from Manila, April 15, will, upon arrival, go into camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until transportation is arranged, and will then proceed to stations as follows:
The headquarters and the 2d Squadron to Fort Myer, Va.; the 1st Squadron to Fort Riley, Kas.

G.O. 22, APRIL 20, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, C.S., having this date reported, is announced as assistant to the chief commissary of the department, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 8, APRIL 25, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
The 16th Infantry will stand relieved from duty in this department on May 20, 1905, and will then be placed en route from Fort McPherson, Ga., to San Francisco, for embarkation to the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing on June 1, 1905.

G.O. 9, APRIL 26, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
Major William W. Gray, surg., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 11, APRIL 30, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Announces the results of post athletic contests, held at the various posts in this department during the month of March, 1905.

G.O. 6, APRIL 25, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
To enable him to comply with the provisions of the G. O., No. 60, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Southwestern Division.
S. S. SUMNER, Major General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 7, APRIL 25, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
Under the provisions of G.O. No. 60, c.s., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Southwestern Division.

The following named officers compose the personal staff of the division commander:
First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., aide-de-camp.
FRANK D. BALDWIN, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 8, APRIL 26, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp, is in addition to his other duties, detailed as inspector of small arms practice of the division.
First Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., aide-de-camp is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as acting quartermaster at these headquarters.
By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
WALTER S. SCHUYLER, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 9, APRIL 27, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
I. Lieut. Col. Frank West, I.G., Southwestern Division, Acting Military Secretary, is relieved from the duty of Acting Military Secretary of the division.
II. First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as Acting Military Secretary of the division during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, Military Secretary.
By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
WALTER S. SCHUYLER, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 8, APRIL 25, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
The 91st Co., C.A., with all its officers and seventy-eight enlisted men, will proceed, May 2, 1905, to Fort Morgan, Ala., for its annual target practice and will return to its station at Jackson Barracks, La., upon completion of same.

G.O. 5, APRIL 20, 1905, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.
1. The following scheme of instruction will be carried out with the officers recently appointed second lieutenants in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. Recitations will be held daily, excepting Saturday and Sunday, in the Manual of Guard Duty and in the Infantry Drill Regulations. Forty minutes will be allowed for each day's recitation in each subject.
The new officers will also be drilled as a squad, forty minutes daily, excepting Saturday and Sunday, both with and without arms.
They will be exercised daily, excepting Saturday and Sunday, for twenty minutes, in the sighting, position and aiming drills.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Crane:
W. L. PATTERSON, 2d Lieut., U.S. Inf., A.A.A.G.

G.O. 12, MARCH 7, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Publishes instructions to govern the Division Infantry, Cavalry and Pistol competitions. The Division Infantry competition will be held at Malabang, Mindanao, commencing April 24, 1905, and Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., is designated as the officer in charge.

The Division Cavalry and Pistol competition will be held at Camp Stotsenburg, Luzon, May 10, 1905, and will be immediately followed by the Pistol competition. Major Franklin O. Johnson, 2d Cav., is designated as the officer in charge.

G.O. 13, MARCH 14, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
The organizations designated in G.O. No. 176, W.D., series of 1904, for service in the Philippine Islands, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Logan, Feb. 28, 1905, will, upon arrival in this division, be disposed of as indicated below:

Headquarters and 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., will be reported to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for station. As soon as practicable after they have been disembarked, the transport Logan will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, where the headquarters and one battalion, 6th Infantry, will disembark and take station at Camp Bumpus; the transport will then proceed to Ormoc, Leyte, and land another battalion which will take station at Camp Downes; the remaining battalion will disembark at Cebu, Cebu, and take station at Camp Warwick. The battalions to be assigned to the above stations will be designated by the regimental commander.

Upon completion of this duty the transport Logan will return to Manila Bay and take on board headquarters 13th Cavalry and the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the same regiment. Headquarters and 1st and 2d Squadrons, 13th Cav., are relieved from further duty in this division, and will proceed on the transport Logan on or about April 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. William G. Haan, General Staff. (May 1, W.D.)
Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, General Staff, Chief of Staff, Southwestern Division, Oklahoma City, O.T. (April 24, S.W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William A. Nichols, I.G., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (May 2, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry Beaman will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Pekin, China, for duty. (April 29, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest H. Kileforth, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Koenig, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Hecht. Sergeant Hecht will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (April 28, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Col. Arthur L. Wagner, General Staff. (May 3, W.D.)
Major John M. Carson, jr., Q.M., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment therein. (May 2, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months, to take effect about June 1, 1905, is granted Major William H. Hart, commissary. (May 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Julius Schiller, Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., reporting upon arrival for duty during the Army and Navy maneuvers. (April 27, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Edwin T. Burnley, Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John W. Tilford, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Omno L. Hinrichs. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William A. Hunter, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to the office of the purchasing commissary, Army Building, New York city, for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James F. Woods, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about May 31, 1905. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Omno L. Hinrichs, Fort Morgan, Ala., upon relief will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Milton A. Mills, who will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Henry I. Raymond, surg., is extended two months. (April 29, W.D.)

Contract Surg. T. Ogier Hutson, U.S.A., will proceed from Beaufort, S.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the C.O., 3d Squadron, 7th Cav., for duty, to accompany that squadron to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 1, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Nudd, H.C., will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, who will send him to Manila on the next transport. (April 18, D. Cal.)

Par. 13, S.O. 96, W.D., April 26, 1905, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Georges E. Beale, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is revoked. (May 1, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days is granted Contract Surg. J. H. McCall, Fort Howard, Md. (May 3, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, Denver, Colo. (April 25, D. Colo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major George F. Downey from duty at Denver, Colo., and will proceed to San Francisco, on June 30, 1905, for duty in Department of California. Major Francis L. Payson is relieved from duty at San Francisco, and will proceed to Manila, on the transport to sail from San Francisco on or about June 30, 1905, for duty. Capt. Charles W. Fenton, from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the arrival in that division of Major Payson, and will then proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (May 1, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States from the Philippine Islands via India, the Suez Canal, and Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E. (April 27, W.D.)
Leave for one month, to take effect about May 7, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, C.E. (April 29, D.E.)

Major Walter L. Fisk, C.E., will at the proper time temporarily transfer to Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E., the works in his charge, and proceed to Manila, on the transport to sail from San Francisco on or about June 30, 1905, for duty as chief engineer officer of that division, relieving Major Harry Taylor, C.E., of that duty and such other duties as may have been transferred to him by Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E. (April 28, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, paymaster. (May 2, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 8, S.O. 43, Feb. 21, 1905, is amended as to relieve Capt. Fred H. Gallup, O.D., from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect July 1, 1905. (April 28, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. David M. King from duty at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., and will proceed to Manila, on the transport to sail from San Francisco, on or about June 30, 1905, for duty. Capt. Kenneth Morton upon his arrival at San Francisco, will report at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. (April 28, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electrician Otto H. Herb, Signal Corps, Philippine Islands, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (April 29, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John Stuart, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Chaplain Herbert Shipman, U.S.M.A. (May 1, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Sergt. William C. Moffett, Troop A, 2d Cav., will be placed upon the retired list. (April 29, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U.S. Cav., having been assigned to the 5th Cav., was on April 23 assigned to Troop H.

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Second Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, 7th Cav., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about May 1, 1905. (April 27, D.G.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave from Aug. 15, 1905, until such time as will enable him to leave San Francisco, Cal., on the transport sailing for the Philippine Islands on or about Sept. 30, 1905, is granted Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav. (April 2, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Orson L. Early, 8th Cav., now awaiting orders at Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for duty with and to accompany the 1st Squadron of the 8th Cavalry to the Philippine Islands. (April 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 10, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 8th Cav. (April 22, D.T.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Sergt. Charles E. Parker, Troop G, 10th Cav., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (April 28, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

The resignation by Capt. Edward C. Brooks, 11th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 2, 1905. (May 2, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. A. C. Blunt, A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises for 1905. Captain Blunt will return for his proper station on or about June 30, 1905. (April 29, At. Div.)

Capt. Henry W. Butler, A.C., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises for 1905. Captain Butler will return for his proper station on or about June 30, 1905. (April 29, At. Div.)

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., on or about May 15, 1905, for duty during the absence on leave of Chaplain Herbert Shipman, chaplain at the academy. Upon the return of Chaplain Shipman to duty Chaplain Brown will rejoin his proper station. (May 2, W.D.)

The 43d Co., C.A., is relieved from duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, 1905. (April 29, At. Div.)

Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, A.C., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, on or about June 1, next. (May 1, At. Div.)

First Lieut. Edward N. Macon, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (April 28, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps to take effect this date: Second Lieut. Charles A. Clark from the 126th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will

report to the C.O., Artillery District of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff. Second Lieut. Lee Hagood from the unassigned list to the 126th Co., C.A. Second Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter from the unassigned list to the 96th Co., C.A. (April 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Roger O. Mason, A.C., is granted leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about July 1, 1905. (April 25, D.G.)

Capt. Leo F. Foster, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about July 28, 1905. (April 25, D.G.)
First Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, A.C., is granted leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1905. (April 22, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, A.C., is granted leave for one month and ten days, to take effect July 10, 1905. (April 22, D.G.)

Capt. C. L. Phillips and J. E. Stephens, A.C., are relieved from duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, 1905. (April 27, At. Div.)

First Lieut. Edward Hill, A.C., having rejoined at Fort Adams, R.I., from detached service, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty with his company—79th Co., C.A. (May 1, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, A.C. (May 1, D.E.)

First Lieuts. Starkey Y. Britt and Roy I. Taylor, A.C., will proceed from the Artillery District of New London to Fort Washington, Md., for duty in the district during the Joint Army and Navy Exercises. (May 1, D.E.)

First Lieut. Charles D. Winn and 2d Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, A.C., having arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., on the U.S. Army transport Sumner, will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., and join the 53d Co., C.A., to which they have been attached for duty during the Joint Army and Navy Exercises. (May 1, D.E.)

The 31st Company of Coast Artillery is designated for temporary duty in the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, and will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., as early as practicable. This company will return from the exercises for its proper station on or about June 30 next. (April 29, At. Div.)

The following named student officers now on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are assigned to duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, which are to take place, June 11 to 17, next, as follows: To the Artillery District of the Potomac: First Lieuts. Arthur T. Valentine, James R. Pourie, Robert F. Woods, A.C. To the Artillery District of Baltimore: First Lieuts. Fred T. Austin, John W. C. Abbott, Frank J. Miller, Philip S. Golderman, A.C. The officers named above who are assigned to the Artillery District of the Potomac will proceed on or about June 1, 1905, to Fort Washington, Md. Those assigned to the Artillery District of Baltimore, will proceed on or about the same date, to Fort Howard, Md. (May 1, At. Div.)

The 31st Company of Coast Artillery is designated for temporary duty in the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, and will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va. This company will return from the exercises for its proper station on or about June 30 next. (April 29, A.D.)

Capt. Henry W. Butler, A.C., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises for 1905. Captain Butler will return for his proper station on or about June 30, 1905. (April 29, A.D.)

Capt. A. C. Blunt, A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises for 1905. Captain Blunt will return for his proper station on or about June 30, 1905. (April 29, A.D.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Rock Island Arsenal, is granted Capt. John T. Martin, A.C. (May 2, W.D.)

Capt. William S. Guignard, A.C., will proceed to Rock Island, Ill., on May 8, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the design, construction, and operation, and witnessing the proof firing of the new three-inch field artillery material, model of 1902. (May 2, W.D.)

First Sergt. John W. Kelley, 2d Co., C.A., will be placed upon the retired list. (May 2, W.D.)

Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E., upon his relief from his present duties by the Chief of Engineers, will proceed to Dallas, Texas, for duty. (May 3, W.D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 73, March 30, 1905, W.D., relating to 2d Lieut. Charles F. Donnohue and Myron S. Crissy, A.C., is revoked. (May 3, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Co. I, 1st Inf., will proceed by rail from Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for its annual target practice, to arrive there about the same date as Co. M, 1st Inf., from Fort Porter, N.Y. (May 1, D.E.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. James L. Craig, 2d Inf., unassigned, is attached to Co. M, 2d Inf., for duty. (April 26, 2d Inf.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The retirement April 30, 1905, of Capt. Orville J. Nave, chaplain, 3d Inf., is announced. (May 1, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 25, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. A. E. Deitsch, 5th Inf. (May 2, D.E.)

The leave granted to Capt. W. F. Martin, commissary, 5th Inf., is further extended ten days. (April 27, A.D.)
Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 25, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. R. R. Wood, 5th Inf. (May 3, A.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. William H. Plummer, 6th Inf., is dropped from the rolls of the Army May 1, 1905, for desertion. (May 1, W.D.)

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, 6th Inf., upon the completion of the course at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 1, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., now on leave, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for special duty, pending the arrival of the 7th Infantry in the United States, when he will join his regiment. (May 1, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 8th Inf., is granted leave for twenty days to take effect upon completion of duty at Des Moines, Iowa. (May 2, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, 9th Inf., now at San Francisco, will sail from San Francisco on or about May 31, 1905, for the Philippine Islands, to join his regiment. (May 1, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James N. Bean, 9th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (April 29, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, 11th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., and will proceed to Milledgeville for duty, relieving Capt. Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf. Captain Scott will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for such duty as may be assigned to him pending his retirement from active service. (May 3, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 30, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp. (April 24, N.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 5, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 13th Inf., Fort McDowell. (April 19, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 13th Inf., will report in person to Major William Stephenson, surgeon, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (May 3, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The following named officers will report to Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surgeon, president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf. (May 3, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

First Lieut. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for medical treatment. (April 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about June 15, 1905, is granted Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (April 15, D. Cal.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Ora E. Hunt, commissary, 18th Inf. (April 27, N.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL.

First Lieut. W. H. Patterson, 24th Inf., who for over one year has been quartermaster and supervising the construction of the permanent department rifle range, Rodeo Valley, Sausalito, Cal., having practically completed his work, has, upon his own request, been relieved from duty thereat, and when he completes the transfer of his accountability to his assistant, 2d Lieut. M. A. Wells, 13th Inf., will join his proper station, Fort Seward, Mont.

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the South Dakota National Guard, to be held at Watertown, S.D., from July 6 to 13, 1905. (April 29, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (April 21, D. Lakes.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 30th Inf., from duty at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, to Fort Crook, Neb., on or about July 1, 1905, to report to the C.O., 30th Inf., for duty. (April 23, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 45, Feb. 24, 1905, W.D., as directs Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf., to again proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., is revoked. (May 2, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G.; Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.; Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., to investigate and report upon the question of storage facilities required at San Francisco for the ensuing fiscal year. (April 28, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D.; Capt. Odus C. Horney, O.D.; Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., May 2, 1905, for the purpose of examining and passing upon the examination papers of lieutenants of the Army at large recently examined for detail to duty in the Ordnance Department. (April 29, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg.; Major John S. Parke, jr., 14th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf.; Capt. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf.; Contract Surg. Melville A. Hayes; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., recorder. (May 3, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at the Presidio of San Francisco, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major William Stephenson, surg.; Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg.; Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf., recorder. (May 3, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Hess, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tenn., to take effect May 31, 1905. (April 28, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Me., on Wednesday, May 17, 1905. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav.; Major Wilbur E. Wilder, 15th Cav.; Major Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf.; Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf.; Capt. Elisha S. Benton, A.C.; Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav.; George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav.; Girard Sturtevant, 5th Cav.; Andrew Moses, A.C., and William T. Johnson, 15th Cav., judge advocate. (May 2, D.E.)

INSPECTION OF COLLEGES.

The following named officers will proceed to and inspect the military department of the educational institutions in this division, named below, on the dates indicated: Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, May 4; Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, May 5; University of South Dakota, Vermillion, May 8; South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, May 10; Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav.; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., May 12; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., May 13; Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf.; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., May 18; Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, May 20; State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, May 22; Capt. William Kelly, C.E.; Kentucky Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., May 23; Major Granger Adams, A.C.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., May 19; Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf.; St. John's Military Academy, Delaford, Wis., May 29; State University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., May 31; Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.; University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., May 22; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., May 23; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., May 24; Howe Military Academy, Lima, Ind., May 26; Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf.; Ohio Northern University, Ada, O., May 18; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., May 19; Ohio State University, Columbus, O., May 20; Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf.; Agricultural and Mechanical College, Lexington, Ky., May 15; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf.; Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, May 22; Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., May 24; Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf.; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., May 20; Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn., May 22; Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf.; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, May 15. (April 21, N.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Portland, Oregon, April 1 for Manila with 19th Infantry.
BURNSIDE—Sailed from Tacoma May 1, for Alaska.
DIX—Sailed from San Francisco April 2 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.
LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.
LOGAN—Sailed from Manila April 15 for San Francisco with 18th Cavalry.
SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco April 28.
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco May 2 for Manila with 9th Infantry and 2d Squadron of 7th Cavalry.
SUMNER—Arrived at New York April 12.
THOMAS—Arrived at Manila May 2.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., the practice season with

small arms for that post will be as follows: For the regular season the months of May, June and July. For the supplementary season the month of October. (April 28, At. Div.)

Capt. Edwin M. Supplee, 14th Cav., is detailed as member of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav., relieved. (April 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., aides-de-camp, are relieved from further duty at these headquarters and will accompany Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory. (April 22, D. Colo.)

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., May 3, 1905.

The post looks like a deserted village these days. Two sets of barracks are unoccupied, the companies belonging in them being at the target range. Many of the quarters on the line are vacant, the erstwhile occupants being on the same or other detached service, or absent on "pleasure bent." Even the guardhouse has a lonesome look since some of the more celebrated general prisoners have been sent to reside on Governors Island.

Mrs. Tayman is spending a few weeks in Philadelphia during Capt. C. E. Tayman's absence at the target range. Mrs. Carnahan and little daughter, recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Fealy, have joined Captain Carnahan at department headquarters in Chicago. Lieut. K. P. Williams has recovered from his recent illness, and joined his company at the target range. Lieut. W. W. Merrill expects shortly to go to Canton, Ohio, to relieve Lieut. B. G. Rutenecutter, now in command of the detachment at that place.

Miss Gabrielle Crofton was "at home" to her friends and admirers on April 12, the occasion being her first natal anniversary. A number of the post people enjoyed "Parsifal" during Savage's recent production of the opera at the Detroit opera house.

Major General Bates, accompanied by his aide, Capt. W. M. Wright, 2d Inf., inspected the post on April 29, leaving the same night for Fort Brady. During their stay they were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Swaine. The officers and ladies of the post and the Army people of Detroit were invited to meet the general from 4 to 6, and were most delightfully entertained by Mrs. Swaine.

Conversations recently overheard on "the line": Young man, civilian visitor (just introduced to a group of ladies): "Miss —, what school do you attend?"

Our youngest bride (with dignity and force): "I don't attend school; I am married; this is my husband!"

Another: "Fond mamma: —, come into the house right away."

Young Hopeful (to youthful fellow sinner): "Wait a minute, I'm going to get a licking; I'll be out pretty soon."

Col. P. F. Harvey, Chief Surgeon of the Department, has just completed his annual sanitary inspection of the post, coming here from Columbus Barracks, and going from Wayne to Fort Brady. During his stay he was the guest of Major and Mrs. C. M. Gandy. A dinner party in his honor was given by Mrs. Swaine. Dr. Holmes will spend a short leave in New York, having been called thither by the illness of a relative.

Miss Helen M. Gould, with a party of ladies, visited the post on Tuesday. The party arrived during guard mount, and after witnessing the ceremony, were invited to the commanding officers' quarters, presented to the ladies of the post and tendered an impromptu band concert. While this was in progress a bouquet of "American beauties" was sent to her by the enlisted men, and a little miss presented her with a bunch of violets in behalf of the enlisted men's children. Miss Gould visited the hospital and distributed flowers to the sick, and afterward went to the gymnasium, where she received the enlisted men.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 1, 1905.

Many wild and vague rumors of more trouble at this garrison in Troop B were afloat in Burlington on Thursday and Friday. It was said that the men of Troop B have informed their commanding officer that they desired to make statements regarding the report of the previous trouble. It was also reported that some of the men had refused to drill with Lieutenant Bowman. These statements were all false, and no one seems to know where they had a foundation, unless it was because the board went in session on those two days and took the testimony of four men who were absent when they were in session the week previous. Regarding the men "bucking," two of the men refused to saddle their horses and they were placed in the guardhouse for disobedience of orders.

The 15th Cavalry band rendered music at the junior prom of the University of Vermont in their gymnasium on Friday evening. The prom was the social event of the season, and many officers and ladies of this garrison attended. The Free Press, speaking of the band, says: "The two-steps were played by the 15th Cavalry band with a vim which stamped the band as a splendid addition to Vermont's musical organizations."

The Rev. M. L. Woolsey, rector of St. Paul's church, Vergennes, Vt., went to Detroit, Mich., on Saturday to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Woolsey, widow of Commodore W. B. Woolsey, U.S.N.

No better news could be received for this garrison than the announcement made by Constructing Q.M. Capt. T. B. Lamoreux that authority had been received for the construction of a new administration building and an addition to the present band barracks. The new headquarters building will be located midway between the present building and the car station, and will add greatly to the attraction of the garrison.

Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, who went to New York city to visit her mother, has returned to the garrison. Lieutenant Bunker, who has been ill with quincy, has recovered.

The post baseball team for this garrison has been organized. Two practice games were held the past week to determine the players. Corporal Geiger has been elected captain of the team.

The officers have practically formed their team for the season with the following players: Catcher, Lieut. Leon Farbridge; pitcher, Lieut. Ben Lear, jr.; first base, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey; second base, John E. McMahon, jr.; shortstop, Capt. John E. McMahon; third base, Capt. Henry D. Smith; center field, Lieut. Victor S. Foster; right field, Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum; left field, Lieut. Charles S. Patterson. This team engaged in a game Saturday afternoon with the 27th Battery team. This game was stopped owing to the high wind, but it was good practice for the teams.

The Conklins are still keeping up their good baseball work. They went to Essex Junction on Friday, and in the afternoon crossed bats with a team from that village. Score 10 to 9 in eighth inning; when the game was called on account of a mixed score. It was in favor of the Essex team. A game yesterday with the 2d Squadron resulted in a score of 17 to 9 in favor of the Conklins.

The target season at this garrison began this morning. A new underground telephone system has been installed and communication can now be had from the target butts with each range.

Marriages among the enlisted men are becoming very prominent at this garrison. Pvt. George Wescott, 23d

Battery, was married to Miss Lena DeLorme, of Burlington, by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Clorace in the vestry of St. Joseph's Catholic church on Tuesday evening. Sergt. William Fels, 23d Battery, F.A., was married by Rev. Evan Thomas at the Congregational church in Essex Junction last Saturday evening to Miss Annice Critchlow, of Burlington. Pvt. John P. Stringlen was married to Miss Lottie Martin, of Burlington, by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Clorace on Monday afternoon. Pvt. First Class Henry S. Martin, Hosp. Corps, desires to announce his marriage to Miss Mary Myers, of Mullens, S.C., which occurred in that city last November.

Sergt. Ernest G. Locher, Troop G, 15th Cav., was discharged on Wednesday per expiration term of service. Sergeant Locher has been in the Service the past sixteen years, all but three of which was spent in the 6th Cavalry. He has gone to Washington, D.C., and will re-enlist in that city for a regiment going to the Philippines.

The exhibition drills of Troop G the past week surpassed any of their previous drills. The troop's work is a high credit to the post. They leave next Saturday evening for New York city for the tournament.

Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav., arrived at the garrison on Monday from St. Paul, Minn., department of Dakota Headquarters, where he has been on duty as military secretary. Major Wilder has taken the quarters vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Farbridge, the new field officer's quarters on the extreme western end of the line.

Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp, who has been on temporary duty at Fort Adams, R.I., has returned to the garrison.

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick has completed his inspection of the 1st Vermont N.G. and returned to this garrison. Capt. F. J. Koester completed his inspection of the militia of Massachusetts on Wednesday at Boston, Mass., and returned to the post.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, who was at this garrison to perform the marriage ceremony of Lieut. and Mrs. Milton G. Holliday, on Friday returned to Fort Myer. During his stay at this garrison he was the guest of Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace. Major H. Edward Dyer, 14th Vt. N.G., was among the guests at the wedding.

Second Class Sergeant Schwieler, Hospital Corps, and a detachment of seven men left the post on Friday for Old Point Comfort for duty during the maneuvers there. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. C. P. Robbins will leave for that point Wednesday.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 3, 1905.

The post baseball team has been organized, and the initial game played with Fort Schuyler on Saturday of last week resulted in a score of 18 to 8, in favor of the home team. Lieut. W. H. Peek, A.C., who is in charge of the nine, gives the following line-up of the Fort Totten team: Stutz, p.; 54th Co.; Dillon, c.; 101st Co.; Riley, 1b.; 101st Co.; Carr, 2b.; 54th Co.; Cummings, 3b.; 54th Co.; Quinn, s.s.; 87th Co.; Farrar, r.f.; 82d Co.; Oswald, c.f.; 54th Co.; Newcomb, l.f.; 54th Co.

The bi-monthly hop given by the officers on April 28 was one of the best attended dances given at the officers' club this season.

The 82d and 101st Companies, C.A., left the post on the afternoon of April 28 on the harbor boat Melgs for New York, for embarkation aboard the transport Sumner for Fort Monroe. Under the present orders three detachments of the 54th Company (torpedo depot company), Capt. Richmond P. Davis commanding, will leave about the 28th of the present month for the Artillery districts of the Chesapeake, Potomac and Baltimore, for work in connection with the mining projects adopted for the joint Army and Navy exercises.

Mrs. L. C. Ellis, of Buffalo, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson, A.C., at this post. Mrs. Charles Wilcox, wife of Major Wilcox, U.S.A., is visiting her father, Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., at Fort Robinson, Neb. Major Wilcox is at Monroe, attached to the troops from Fort Wadsworth during the joint exercises. Capt. Willard F. Truby, Med. Dept., stationed at Fort Preble, Me., was attached to the troops leaving Fort Totten. Capt. James F. Shipton, 24th Co. C.A., from Fort McKinley, Me., arrived here April 27 and assumed temporary command of the 82d Company, now at Monroe.

The May field day meet has been postponed, owing to the absence of a large portion of the garrison, but will be held in the fall.

A vigorous crusade against the blood-thirsty mosquito has been commenced by Dr. M. A. Rebert, contract surgeon, who is daily engaged in the superintending of tactics which he hopes will destroy the breeding places of these pests.

Owing to the large number of candidates for the examination for electrician sergeants, the majority of whom belong to the Artillery Corps, the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense has recommended that the examination, which under War Department orders is fixed for June 1 of each year, be postponed until after the joint exercises because of the large number of Artillery companies participating therein.

OHIO NOTES.

The recent collection of portraits of distinguished officers secured for the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion has excited marked interest. Miss Ida E. Murdock has presented to the Commandery, through Dr. S. C. Ayers, a life size three-quarter length portrait of her father, James E. Murdock, the actor, who was a member of the third class of the Ohio Commandery. The portrait of Murdock is from the brush of the eminent painter and poet, T. Bachaman Reed. It will be hung in the library of the Ohio Commandery. The portrait was presented to James E. Murdock nearly forty years ago by twenty-eight of the prominent citizens of Cincinnati at that time.

Herman H. Wettengell, formerly first lieutenant of Company A, has been commissioned captain of that company to succeed Capt. Elijah Green, resigned. Second Lieut. P. P. Ellis has been commissioned first lieutenant. First Lieut. Willis B. Kimball has been commissioned in Company C. The orders were issued at Columbus, Ohio, and the commissions will reach the Cincinnati men Friday or Saturday.

Representations show six imposing, handsome monuments of appropriate and unique design, which will be dedicated to the Union soldiers at the siege of Vicksburg May 22. Among those participating in the dedication will be the 1st Ohio Infantry of Cincinnati and several hundred members of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the G.A.R., who were in the different battles that preceded the fall of the southern citadel.

The members of the Vicksburg Battle Commission, to which is due the credit of fixing the lines of the opposing forces and of securing from the various States appropriate monuments for their troops, are Capt. W. L. Rigby, of Iowa, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, and Capt. J. G. Everett, of Illinois. The siege and defense of Vicksburg opened March 20 and closed July 4, 1863, costing the Federal Government a grand total in killed, wounded and missing, 10,142 men and the Confederates, 9,001. The siege was a series of fierce battles and sorties by the Confederates and storming attacks by the Union soldiers, assisted materially by the Navy, the gunboats carrying out their work so fully, as to enable the campaign to end successfully. The Ohio troops engaged were as follows: 16th, 20th, 23d, 30th, 32d, 37th, 42d, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th to 56th, 57th, 58th, 68th, 70th, 72d, 76th, 78th, 80th, 82d, 86th, 96th, 114th, 120th Infantry. The 4th Cavalry with the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th Artillery.

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Officers of Army and Navy desiring seats for ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME at West Point, May twentieth, are requested to send application for seats to Treasurer, Army Athletic Association, West Point, New York, before May thirteenth.

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THIRTEENTH U.S. INFANTRY.

Officers and men whose names have, at any time, been carried on the rolls of the 13th U.S. Infantry, are requested to send to the adjutant of that regiment any matters of unwritten history of the regiment that they may know. A history of the regiment is being prepared covering its existence from its first organization in 1798 and its reorganization in 1812, 1847 and 1861. Any historical matter, of the earlier years, and personal narrative, of the later dates, is greatly desired. Many incidents of intense interest never reach headquarters. As in every regiment, there is a wealth of good stories and of personal and private history to make a readable and interesting account of its existence. Especially is it desired that the names of officers and men who served in the regiment in the Mexican and Civil War be furnished, with their present residences.

CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY about 100 on list desires transfer to CAVALRY. Address E. Q. V., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

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A new edition (the third) of the Telegraphic Code prepared for the use of officers and men of the Army and Navy and their families by the "Woman's Army and Navy League" has just been issued. Thirty-two sentences have been added, prompted by the experience of those using the code; otherwise it is unchanged. As the publishing and mailing of these codes, as well as the answering of frequent inquiries about them, involves a considerable expenditure of time and money, it was decided at the March meeting of the league to make a charge of twenty-five cents to enlisted men, instead of furnishing the code free to them as heretofore; the charge of fifty cents per copy to officers and their families remains the same, the League paying the postage. All new words in the edition of 1905 are marked with an asterisk. The thirty-two additional words and sentences have been separately printed in leaflet form and can be obtained for ten cents each on application to the "Woman's Army and Navy League," Washington, D.C. The cypher words representing the volunteer regiments during the Spanish War have not been omitted, but are left as blank words for private use. At the suggestion of the Western Union Telegraph Company the following notice has been inserted on the first page of the code: "Before leaving home the holders of this code should register the cable address of their families at the offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies." This suggestion was made because of the frequent receipt of cablegrams addressed only to a family name, and obviously in large cities these could not be delivered with any certainty. The "Woman's Army and Navy League" is often asked by mail where cablegrams can be sent from; the simple answer being, wherever there is a telegraph office. This very complete little code book, of which two thousand copies of previous editions have already been sold, may be obtained either from the "Woman's Army and Navy League," Washington, D.C., or the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is hoped to establish an agency in San Francisco before long. Remittance can be made by check, money order or in stamps.

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GENERAL OFFICERS KILLED IN BATTLE.

From the archives of the Confederacy on deposit in the War Department the Military Secretary, Major General Ainsworth, has brought to light some interesting data concerning the commanders of the Confederate forces in the field in the fateful days of 1861-5. These are found in a pamphlet giving a list and brief history of the general officers of the Confederate States Army arranged under the different Acts of the Confederate Congress authorizing their appointment. Deducting eleven names of officers who did not qualify for one reason or another, we have in this list four hundred and fifteen generals and the records given show that of these seventy-four were killed or mortally wounded in action, or eighteen per cent. This is a very striking showing when we recall the almost entire immunity of the Russian and Japanese armies fighting in Manchuria from fatal casualties to general officers. We recall but one who has been reported killed in battle in the Far East, and if there are others they must be very few; whereas the percentage of casualties among the general officers of the Confederacy are far in excess of the percentage of casualties among the rank and file of the Russian and Japanese armies, as given by General Bliss, who has the best of facilities for learning the facts. No less than twenty-three general officers of the Confederacy were killed in battle during the eleven months of campaigning and the eight months of fighting commencing with Grant's battle of the Wilderness and ending with Appomattox. Ten brigadier generals of the Union Army were also killed during this campaign besides twelve colonels commanding brigades, six of them at Cold Harbor alone. At Franklin seven Confederate generals were killed, and during Sherman's campaign five, the Union Army losing three. At Gettysburg five Confederate and five Union generals were killed, ten in all, besides three Union colonels commanding brigades. At Fredericksburg two Union and two Confederate generals were killed. In all the Union Army lost in killed or mortally wounded fifty general officers, twenty-three brevet brigadier generals and thirty-four colonels commanding brigades.

There is some discrepancy between the report in General Ainsworth's pamphlet of Confederate generals killed and that found in Fox's "Regimental Losses." The Military Secretary's pamphlet reports the following Confederate generals as killed whose names do not appear in Fox's list viz.: Van Dorn, J. C. Carter, J. W. Garrett, J. H. Kelly, J. B. Terrill, A. C. Tyler, L. M. Walker and J. Wharton. In Fox's list are the following not reported by General Ainsworth: Francis S. Barton, Alfred Monton, Robt. H. Anderson, Stephen Elliott, jr., and James Dearing. If we take all of the names appearing in either list the total would be eighty, or over 19 per cent. This, be it remembered, is the percentage of killed alone. Taking the proportion as one killed to 4.52 wounded this would indicate that four hundred and seven Confederate generals were killed or wounded out of a total of four hundred and fifteen. Probably, however, the general officers were the selected victims of the sharpshooters who shoot to kill. In one regiment of the Civil War, subjected to the ordinary casualties of battle, the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg, 28 per cent. of those engaged were killed and 82 per cent. were killed and wounded. In forty-two other regiments the percentage of killed in different battles was 18 or more. The ratio of killed to wounded in fifty-six battles of the Civil War was one to 4.8, varying between one to three at Williamsburg to one to 6.7 at Arkansas Post. The average among the Regular troops was one to 4.52. The mortally wounded equalled 64 per cent. of those killed outright. In the German army during the war with France the proportion was 61 per cent.

The names of the Confederate generals reported killed or mortally wounded during the Civil War are as follows: A. S. Johnston, Polk, A. P. Hill, Van Dorn, J. E. B. Stuart, Cleburne, Rodes, Pender, W. H. T. Walker, Ramseur, McCulloch, R. S. Garnett, Bee, Zollicoffer, Gladden, Tilghman, Griffith, R. B. Garnett, Branch, Gregg, McIntosh, Pettigrew, Winder, Helm, Semmes, Gist, Armistead, Little, Slack, Garland, Hutton, Ashby, G. B. Anderson, Micah Jenkins, M. E. Green, A. G. Jenkins, Starke, Barksdale, Tracy, Scurry, John Gregg, Daniel, W. E. Jones, Preston Smith, Doles, R. R. R. Cobb, Paxton, J. E. Rains, Gracie, Pegram, J. H. Morgan, Hanson, John Adams, J. M. Jones, Thomas Green, Garrett, Strahl, Deshler, Perrin, J. B. Gordon, Stafford, J. H. Kelly, Stevens, R. C. Tyler, Godwin, Posey, Chambliss, Granbury, Benton, Terrill, Carter, Girardey, Duvant, Sanders. An Act of the 58th Congress authorized a compilation of the Confederate muster rolls and General Ainsworth is pressing this work to completion with his usual systematic energy. Letters have been addressed by the Secretary of War to the Governors of the fifteen States of the former Confederacy inviting their co-operation, which has been cheerfully given. The muster rolls supplied by these States are returned as soon as the com-

pilation is made, and it is believed the list as thus made up will be practically complete.

THE ARMY'S INFLUENCE ON SOCIETY.

One of the most fortunate results of the events of the last seven years is that they have brought the people and the Army closer together. During the long period of peace immediately preceding the Spanish war, the Army was popularly regarded with languid interest if not with indifference. It was widely scattered among isolated posts where its organization, character and methods were beyond general observation, and while the average citizen, of course, knew that we had an army he neither knew nor cared what or where it was, or what it was doing or could do. In his opinion it was a sort of necessary evil which he would gladly abolish if he could, but which he was willing to tolerate, provided it kept out of sight and didn't bother him. Peace and the great material prosperity of the country had made the people indifferent to their military affairs, and save when the Army came into notice in its operations against the Indians or in restoring order to communities terrorized by mob rule, it was ignored and neglected. But with the outbreak of the Spanish war all this was changed in the space of a day. There was a long, loud, terrified cry for the Army. What everybody wanted to know was, had we an army, where was it, what did it consist of, what was it capable of doing and for goodness sake when could it be made ready for service? The reply to these agonized queries was an overwhelming rebuke to the thoughtless and indifferent. The Army had been hard at work all the time. In spite of neglect and disfavor it had gone quietly ahead strengthening its organization, improving its methods and training itself to the tasks of war, so that when it took the field it was, man for man, equal in discipline and efficiency to any army in the world. It was ready for business the very moment it was needed, and the people discovered all of a sudden that the United States Army was a very real institution and a most excellent thing to have on hand.

Since then, it is a pleasure to observe, popular interest in the Army has been both widespread and generous. The people have acquired a better understanding of the scope, character and capability of the Army and have cheerfully voted money for its reorganization and maintenance on a broader basis. And what is of even greater importance is the fact that they have come to appreciate the advantages of the military service as a profession and to realize the value of its influence upon our social and economic life. The most marked tendency in American commercial and industrial progress is toward specialization. This tendency requires of the individual an increasing measure of alertness, adaptability, initiative and obedience to authority. To develop those qualities is one of the immediate and necessary results of the military service. The young man who enters the army with character unformed and mind untrained, awkward in movement and uncouth of manner, comes out of it a wide-awake, vigorous well-mannered man, quite capable of taking care of himself against any competition in the vocations of peace. His army training has made a large and lasting addition to his assets as a citizen. It has fitted him for the duties of life more thoroughly than it could have been done in any other school within his reach and sent him into the business world bearing a sense of self-reliance, respect for law and order, and settled habits of life and conduct which are bound to increase his usefulness as a citizen. In this way the Army exerts a reflex influence upon our national life which is both powerful and beneficent. At present about one-third of the entire enlisted force of the Army returns to civil life every year, so that in ten years something like 200,000 men will have entered the service, received its training and gone back to civil life. An overwhelming majority of these will be sober, robust, self-respecting men far superior to the average civilian in general intelligence, business ability and personal bearing, for the reason that they will have passed through a great school which sedulously cultivates physical vigor, obedience to law and love of country in all its pupils. In that school honesty, truthfulness, courtesy, cleanliness and respect for constituted authority are expected from every member, and he who fails to respond to those requirements is dismissed as unworthy.

That the army should exert a powerful influence, good or bad, upon our social life is inevitable. The army is constantly in a state of transition. Its membership is always changing, and if its training is well-considered and properly applied the men who pass from the ranks into vocations of peace will necessarily exert a helpful influence, more or less pronounced, upon those with whom they come in contact. That the army training is wisely arranged and judiciously applied admits of no doubt. In its physical, intellectual and moral features it is broader and more thorough to day than ever before, and the best recognition of that fact appears in the excellent quality of the young men now entering the service. Granting, therefore, that the training is all right and that as long as it continues so the Army is bound to exercise a wholesome influence upon the social and industrial life of the people at large, why should we not enlarge and extend that influence by placing all young Americans under the training from which it radiates? It can be done whenever the people make up their minds to do it, and the way is clearly indicated in the following extract from an article contributed to the Journal of the Military Service Institution by Capt. Merck B. Stewart, 8th U.S. Infantry:

"The average American is intolerant of anything which

restrains him in the full exercise of his own free will. Such a sentiment combined with lack of education and its accompanying disadvantages can only result in the spirit of lawlessness with which the public is already too familiar. The protection of life and property in the large cities has developed into a situation with which the police facilities seem unable to cope. The problem might better be solved by preventative than by punitive measures. If a term of compulsory military service of one, two or even three years would result in the physical and moral improvement of the individual; if it would inspire him with a more profound respect for and obedience to the law; then commercial interest might well afford the temporary inconvenience of such a separation in view of the advantages to be derived from the service of a superior class of trained and disciplined members of society. If we are to believe that sturdy physiques and sound personal principles are valuable assets in the manhood of a nation, the conclusion seems to point persistently to something akin, at least, to the military training of youth."

As Captain Stewart remarks, the idea of compulsory military service is repugnant to the American people, but that is because they will not consider it in the light of reason and justice. Instead of being oppressive and unfair, compulsory service is based upon the broadest principle of democracy. It simply proposes that every citizen shall give a certain portion of his time to the defense of the government whose protection he claims, and that an obligation which rests equally upon all shall not be imposed upon a few. The right of the Government to press its citizens into service in time of war is everywhere admitted. How, then, can we question its right to require them to undergo military training in time of peace? The way to nationalize the military service is to make all citizens subject to duty therein in time of peace. In that way we shall not only convert our military resources into military strength, thus developing an additional safeguard against war, but we shall at the same time establish a far-reaching educational agency capable of almost immeasurable usefulness to the American people both individually and collectively. Time and events, we believe, will show that the adoption of that policy is the only safe course. It embodies one of the basic principles of popular government and of simple justice.

Considerable interest attaches to the selection of two captains of the line of the Army to fill the two vacancies in the grade of major which will occur in the Military Secretary's Department in June. It is generally understood that Capt. Benjamin Alvord, secretary of the General Staff, and a very popular and able young officer, will be appointed to fill the first vacancy, which will occur on June 10 as a result of the retirement of Lieut. Col. John Tweedale and the consequent promotion of Major Alexander Brodie to be a lieutenant colonel. Upon the retirement on June 15 of Major General Gillespie and the promotion of Col. Arthur L. Wagner, military secretary, to be a brigadier general, another vacancy will occur in the grade of major in this department which will have to be filled by the permanent appointment of a captain of the line of the Army. Colonel Wagner's promotion will promote Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr to be a colonel and there will then be no permanent lieutenant colonels in the department except Brodie, promoted June 10 vice Tweedale. If Captain Alvord is appointed major vice Brodie, as is most probable, he will be promoted to be a lieutenant colonel on the retirement of Gillespie and the consequent advancement of Col. Arthur L. Wagner to fill the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general, to be caused by the promotion of General Randall. The vacancy in the grade of major in the Military Secretary's Department thus created will probably be filled by the appointment of Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, of the Quartermaster's Department, who is a young officer especially well qualified for the duties of a military secretary. Captain Ladd is being urged for the appointment by Senator Proctor, of Vermont. Captain Alvord is the personal choice of Secretary Taft and the President, both of whom have recognized his unusual qualifications for the place. Immediately upon the return to Washington of General Chaffee an officer of the General Staff will be selected to succeed as secretary of the General Staff on his transfer to the Military Secretary's Department. Three names have been mentioned in connection with the billet of secretary to the General Staff. They are Capts. Harry C. Hale, 15th Inf.; Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., and Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf. All of these officers are of the General Staff and at present attached to the Military Information Division.

Because of the shortage of coal in the Far East merchant steamship companies are experiencing great difficulty in keeping their ships supplied. James J. Hill, who has been in Washington this week to testify before the Senate Committee which is investigating freight rates, called on Secretary Morton and earnestly requested permission to buy from the naval supply in the Far East sufficient coal to accommodate his ship, the Minnesota, upon her return trip to the Pacific coast. The request has been granted. Through the measures adopted by the Bureau of Equipment in shipping coal in foreign bottoms a coal famine on the Asiatic Station has been averted. In a short time the coal supply in the Far East available for the use of the Asiatic Fleet will exceed sixty thousand tons. The shipments in May will be at the rate of four dollars per ton from the Atlantic coast to Manila. This is half the price charged by American shippers, who have already demonstrated their inability to furnish sufficient ships for the use of the Navy in carrying coal to Manila. The absurdity of the bill passed by Congress requiring

shipment by American bottoms is quite evident. Fortunately the law provides that when the rates charged are exorbitant the Navy may in the discretion of the Secretary advertise for foreign bottoms. Specifications have been issued by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for a coaling plant to be erected at Manila costing \$500,000. Bids will be opened at the bureau on Aug. 26 next. Firms desirous of securing copies of the specifications should apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Immediately upon the return to Washington of Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, an important general order, involving the change of stations between this country and the Philippines of Infantry and Cavalry regiments, will be issued. The 7th, 22d, 20th and 12th Regiments of Infantry, in the order given, will be withdrawn from the Philippines beginning about Oct. 15, 1905, and ordered to this country for duty. These regiments will be relieved by the 13th, 15th, either the 8th or the 1st, and the 2d Infantry Regiments. It has not yet been decided whether the 8th or the 1st Infantry will be sent to the Philippines to relieve the 20th Infantry. Four companies of the 8th Infantry saw two years' duty recently in Alaska, but, in considering this service, the War Department will remember that when the other companies of the regiment were last in the Philippines those four companies were stationed in this country. It is probable, however, that the 8th Infantry will be given another year's service in this country before going to the Philippines and that the 1st will be included in the forthcoming order. It is the intention to have the 7th Infantry occupy the station in this country of the 13th; the 22d to occupy that of the 15th; the 20th that of either the 8th or the 1st, whichever is selected for foreign service, and the 12th the station of the 2d. The general order will also, probably, direct the relief of the 14th and 2d Regiments of Cavalry from the Philippines by the 4th and 3d Regiments of Cavalry, respectively.

Should the recommendation of the naval Board on Construction, that turbine engines be installed in two of the three scout cruisers, be adopted by the Navy Department, the vexed question of the relative efficiency of the turbine and the reciprocating engines will have an opportunity of solution much to be desired. Besides the fact of comparative tests between the two systems, the scheme proposed goes even farther than that, and provides that two distinct systems of turbine propulsion shall be tested, one being the American or Laval, and the other the English system, the Parsons idea. Thus will be insured the best results from each system and the U.S. Navy will perhaps be in position to adopt the system which "pans out" the best in actual service. It is to be hoped that the Department will authorize the construction of the two turbine engined cruisers in accordance with the recommendation of the naval Board on Construction. It is understood that the Fore River Company will build two of the scout cruisers, one turbine and one reciprocating, and the Bath Iron Works will get the remaining, or second turbine engine.

The board appointed by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to investigate the recent accident on board the Iowa when the muzzle of an 8-inch gun of the old style blew off during target practice, has reported that there were few features in this accident which differed from the previous accidents with the 8-inch guns on board this ship. Hereafter the powder to be used in these guns will be of a kind that burns more rapidly than the regulation smokeless powder, thus lessening the pressure on the muzzle of the guns which were built for brown powder and are incapable of standing the increased muzzle velocity obtained by the improved smokeless powder. It is believed this change will prevent further trouble with these old style guns, of which there are about forty still in use and which will be replaced as soon as new ones can be built to take their places.

The Navy Department is realizing the wisdom of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in recommending that in the forthcoming examination of candidates for the grade of assistant paymaster in the Navy no political designation be required, but that the examination be open to all candidates able to present satisfactory letters testifying to their character and their business qualifications for the position. Some twelve hundred applications have been received, many of them from college graduates, Harvard University and the Boston School of Technology being among the institutions represented. Applications are still coming in, but the large number on file enable the officials to scan with increased scrutiny the letters of credence and it is assured that the grade of the applicants coming up for the examination in June will equal if not exceed that of previous classes.

Because of the great amount of territory which the three naval recruiting parties now in the field are compelled to cover, the sending out of a fourth party is being considered at the Bureau of Navigation. This will enable the several parties to cover their fields more thoroughly by staying longer at the various cities they visit. The only hindrance to the addition of another party is the difficulty in finding an officer who can be spared to take charge of it.

The Association of the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, have issued the first number of a monthly publication entitled "The Mortar and Pestle," which contains some very interesting matter.

REPORTS FROM GENERAL CHAFFEE.

The following interesting letter was received by the Secretary of War this week from Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff:

"En route to Fort Brown, Tex., April 27, 1905.

"Dear Mr. Secretary: So far we have met with full feed and a general good time and are now twelve hours south of San Antonio, about half way to Brownsville. It was my purpose to write you a note yesterday from San Antonio, but it was a busy day there and I did not find time to do so. General Lee is now with us and telling stories and we occupy our time in listening.

"Fort Sam Houston is getting well under way and by fall will be completed for a regiment of Infantry, squadron of Cavalry and two batteries of Artillery, the new construction being for the last two arms—Cavalry and Artillery—and the buildings are fine. The troops, with the exception of a Cavalry squadron, were several miles from San Antonio at target practice.

"At Fort Sill we had a little rain but the post is in very good condition and the 8th Cavalry squadron looked very well indeed. They are about ready to depart for Manila. The more I think of this station (Sill) the stronger becomes my idea that if we are to build up a regimental post for Field Artillery Sill would be the place. It is a very large reservation; the ground varied and very well adapted for Field Artillery practice and exercises. But the construction of the post is such that to extend it will require that the present plant be entirely torn out, and I do not know that this would be a bad idea, as the buildings are old, constructed in 1872, one story, musty, and in no wise approach the barracks and quarters that we build at the present time. The buildings are all stone and the walls seem solid and serviceable, but the layout being on four sides of a square, does not permit an extension being had without tearing down the old buildings as stated. As soon as I come back I will determine and probably recommend to you, and if you conclude to recommend to Congress, the creation of a Field Artillery station, that this post be rebuilt and that the Cavalry be sent elsewhere.

"It is proposed, as I think you know, to abandon Reno as soon as practicable.

"I was very well pleased with Fort Logan H. Roots. It is a pretty site. Two companies are established in modern barracks, and we can increase this post simply by adding a barracks and two officers' quarters' storehouse and other necessary buildings being already on the ground. The main deficiency here is water. The river water is heavily impregnated with iron, but there is a spring which if carefully manipulated and the water saved, will afford a supply for drinking and cooking purposes.

"General Sumner had not left Oklahoma City when I arrived, but General Baldwin arrived from Denver a few hours before I left. Sumner starts for San Francisco next Monday, I think. Oklahoma City is a bustling, thriving little city and is destined to be a place of considerable importance.

"We have had fine weather since we started and have not been impeded in any way in our work. Mr. Davidson, president of the Frisco System, and all the officials of the railroads we have traveled over have been very kind to us and facilitated our trip greatly.

"We are due at Fort Brown to-morrow, rather we are due at Brownsville to-night, but at so late an hour that we can do nothing there until to-morrow. We shall then visit Ringgold and McIntosh and arrive back at San Antonio for transfer to the Southern Pacific on Monday next.

"Very truly yours,
"CHAFFEE."

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON OUR ARMY.

The lecture by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent before the Royal United Service Institute on the United States Army, from which we recently quoted, was followed by remarks by other officers. Col. Otley Perry said:

"When I visited West Point I went through the classes and listened to the various lectures that were given. I noticed among the young cadets present at least one negro, and he was by no means the least intelligent among the young cadets there. In fact, the nominations, as far as I could make out at that time, were purely political, and men were put forward for commissions who in this country would not be considered in any sense eligible. Again, the discipline appeared to me to be absolutely Spartan (I think Sir Howard used that expression himself) and the little rooms in which the cadets lived seemed much like prison cells. If a cadet failed to put even his boots on that particular part of the shelf which was allotted for his boots he was subject to be reported at once, and if his senior did not so report him for having neglected his duty, that senior was subsequently, if the matter was discovered, punished. If I remember right, no cupboards or desks, or even curtains to hide the contents of the deal shelves, were allowed. The cadets were marched not only to their classes and to their lectures, but they fell in in the yard to the sound of the bugle and were marched to their meals; and both sat down and subsequently rose again at the word of command. In return for that they receive pay and a singularly excellent course of instruction. I was as much struck as the lecturer was with the 'plant,' and the general facilities for giving a first-rate scientific education."

Speaking of the American fondness for what he calls "peacocking," Colonel Perry said: "Drill is indulged in, not merely by militia and volunteer corps, but by all sorts of independent organizations. For instance, the Association of Carpenters and Joiners turn out on their annual day in most gorgeous military uniforms. They wear swords, they go through complicated drills, and they do it uncommonly well. But they do not do it, and do not profess to do it, as military bodies; they do it because it amuses them. Then again, at their annual gatherings they will take, for instance, a theater, and the civilian officers of these civilian societies will occupy the boxes, dressed in the full uniform which that particular association has happened to choose. I found the same thing prevailing in Canada."

Major Gen. Sir E. T. H. Hutton, who was commanding in Canada during 1898-1900, said: "The United States Regular Army is one of unquestioned excellence in physique, discipline, and general military efficiency. It especially proved its value during the recent Cuban war; and I think Sir Howard Vincent will allow me to say so, in a great measure its present popularity is due to the extremely gallant and excellent service which it rendered during that campaign in Cuba. It is a well-known fact to those who were present, that the success of the United States arms was almost entirely due to the steadiness and gallantry of the Regular troops which took part in that campaign, to which may be added the regiment of Roosevelt Rough Riders. The militia were not, on that occasion, a success. The real reason why the Regular Army is popular in the United States is that the Regular soldier is respected, and is now treated with

the greatest possible consideration. He is very well fed, far better fed than we British officers have any idea of. His meals, above all, are served in a proper and satisfactory manner in large dining halls provided for the purpose. Secondly, he is well housed. He is not stationed in such quarters as those in out-lying districts in Ireland; he is not subjected to having to perform those menial offices which are so distasteful to the British soldier at the present day; and, perhaps what is the most important point of all, he is allowed to wear plain clothes in the evening.

In his remarks in reply, Sir Howard Vincent said: "The adjutant generals whom I have been brought into communication with are certainly soldiers of great experience, and admirably fitted for their post of organizing and inspecting the militia. All, or nearly all of them had served in the Regulars, and several in the rank of brigadier. I should think the desire of President Roosevelt was only to put the very best men who were obtainable in posts of that character. * * * The point which I am anxious to emphasize, and the real object of my giving the lecture, is to bring before the people of this country, who are, after all, much nearer scenes of strife than the United States are, the enormous military spirit which is prevalent in the States, and to tell you how in all the recent Acts of Congress the President is being supported by both the Senate and the House of Representatives in perfecting the military machinery, and how everything is being done in the United States to prepare for the war."

RIGHT FORWARD, FOURS RIGHT.

One of the younger of the officers who participated in the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations has the rather unfortunate habit of expressing uncomplimentary opinions concerning those who have ventured to suggest for elucidation problems concerning the interpretation of the requirements of the drill book. In some remarks before the National Guard Association, as reported to us, their questions were described as "rotten," which is apparently intended to suggest that they are too trivial to be worthy of notice from an august creator of regulations. It has even been suggested that there is something in the nature of lese majesté in raising a doubt as to the absolute inerrancy of the drill, or its perfect clarity of expression. There is no special harm in all this, which gives an impressive illustration of the dignity and importance of an officer of the General Staff, except as it may tend to discourage the habit of a minute study of the drill which it may be well to encourage. With the single exception named, we believe all the members of the General Staff are disposed to promote inquiry as to the interpretation of the drill and we cannot well see what harm can come from subjecting it to a thorough sifting. Those responsible for previous revisions of the drill, Casey and Upton and the board following them, all welcomed criticism of the drill and showed a perfect willingness to answer all questions concerning its meaning.

For one thing there is much complaint because of the omission from the present Infantry drill of the command "1. Right (or left) forward; 2. Fours right (or left); 3. MARCH." An illustration of the necessity for the old command was given at the time of the funeral of General Worth in New York, when a company of the 7th New York was seen trying to get into a column of squads from a line that stretched from curb to curb. Concerning this matter, one of our correspondents, Capt. R. E. Craighill, commanding Co. E, 70th Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, writes as follows:

"It is unlikely that anyone will dispute the assertion that there should be a respectable substitute for the time-honored and useful 'Right Forward, Fours Right'. The makeshift which does duty in its stead is a dismal failure in some respects. The continuous forward movement is lost, and space, the width of a squad, is taken toward the flank. Should the space to the right of the line, which must necessarily be occupied during the movement, be lacking—for instance, if the company in line extends from curb to curb on the street, or from wall to wall in the armory—how is it possible for that cumbersome series of commands, 'Squads Right, March, Full Step, Column Left, March', with its eight feet of lost motion, to be executed? A substitute, the mechanism of which practice shows to be perfect, is suggested, as follows:

"Bring in line, to Form or March in Column of Squads to the Front. Being at a halt: 1. Right by Squads; 2. MARCH. At the first command, the corporal of the first squad cautions: Forward; the corporals of second, third, fourth, etc., squads caution: Right Oblique. At the command March, the first squad moves forward. The corporal of the second squad commands: March, when his squad is disengaged. The corporals of the third, fourth, etc., squads command March, when the squad at their immediate right has advanced two paces in the oblique march. Each corporal commands: 1. Forward; 2. March, when his squad arrives in the trace of the first squad. If marching, the corporals of the second, third, fourth, etc., squads, caution: Mark time, the first command, adding: 1. Right Oblique; 2. March, at the proper time, as stated above."

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

There will be the usual attractive program at Madison Square Garden, New York city, from May 8 to 13, during the ninth annual tournament of the Military Athletic League. The 91st Regiment Canadian Highlanders, all the way from Hamilton, Ontario, will appear and bring their band with them. They will head the military program each night. The 91st have never been here before, but will try to win the laurel from those Highlanders who have preceded them.

The detachment of U.S. Cavalry, Troop G, of the 15th, from Fort Ethan Allen, will give music rides and rough riding, and they have been hard at it in practice for several weeks; so also with the 3d Battery, U.S. Field Artillery, from Fort Myer. We have had the 4th here several times, and they are proud of being selected. This means perfection in what they do, and some chances taken in dangerous and exciting work.

From Fort Jay come the famous Company G, 8th U.S. Infantry, in battle exercises and bayonet drills, and their beautiful tent scenes, and all these are on the program each night and at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. The children from the institutions will be the guests of the League on Wednesday afternoon and the competitive duels by the boys from the military schools will be a part of the attraction on Saturday afternoon.

The U.S. Marine Corps will also be seen, and the naval militia, the Signal Corps, Squadron C, the 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries, National Guard, of New York, and Company K, of the 22d Engineers, will give their exhibition of bridge building, within a time limit of speed in preparing

the bridge for the Cavalry to ride over at break-neck speed.

In the review each night all the United States troops, blue jackets and marines, the Canadian Highlanders, National Guard Batteries, Naval Militia, and detachments from the different regiments will appear. The reviewing officer for the week will be Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; on Monday, Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regiment, and president of the League, commanding.

Tuesday.—Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, adjutant general, S.N.Y.; Col. John G. Eddy, 47th N.Y.

Wednesday.—Hon. George B. McClellan, Mayor of city of New York; Col. Franklin Bartlett, 22d N.Y.

Thursday.—Hon. William Travers Jerome, Col. Edward Duffy, 69th N.Y.

Friday.—Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Col. James M. Jarvis, 8th N.Y.

Saturday.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A.; Col. William A. Stokes, 23d N.Y.

At the matinees, Major Gen. George Moore Smith, N. G.N.Y., will be the reviewing officer.

The athletic program, which begins early each night, at 7:15, will have the best athletes in the contests, many to break records and win championships.

PAY OF NAVAL AIDES.

After the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of giving Army aides' pay to aides to rear admirals, it was supposed that the Army law relating to the pay of aides to the general of the Army would be applied to the aides to the admiral. The Army law gives colonel's pay to the aides to the general. The Auditor promptly took this view and allowed the claim of Lieutenant Commander Caldwell, and sent it forward to the Comptroller for his action. The Comptroller has held up the claim and is now engaged in studying the question with a view to a final decision. The objection raised to the allowance of this claim is that the office of general of the Army was abolished on June 1, 1888, and that the incidents to that office, namely, the aides authorized by the Revised Statutes, are consequently equally abolished. Therefore it is said when the aide to the admiral demands the pay fixed by law for aides to the general, he is asking pay under a repealed statute and it must be denied to him. Mr. William B. King made an oral argument before the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, in which he took the position that the revival of the grade of admiral in the Navy and the declaration in the Personnel Act that officers of the Navy shall have the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the Army, had the effect of reviving in its relation to the admiral of the Navy the section of the Revised Statutes fixing the pay of officers of the Army acting as aides to the general of the Army. He pointed out also the anomaly of giving extra pay to aides to rear admirals and none to aides to the admiral. It was also shown that the decisions of the Supreme Court under the Navy Personnel Act have uniformly construed the act as creating harmony between the Army and Navy in matters of pay for equal duty; that hence, if the duties of aide to the general were performed by an officer of the Army, he would get colonel's pay; that the fact that no officer could be appointed as general of the Army or as aide to such general should not operate to deprive the naval officer of the corresponding pay for the same duty in relation to the admiral of the Navy. A decision will be rendered in a short time. In the meantime, the payment of the claims of the aides to rear admirals is progressing, although quite slowly. It is thought that most of the claims of the rear admirals for pay at old Navy rates, including those in this grade by retirement under Section 11 of the Personnel Act, will be adjusted by July 1 of this year. The payments to those serving on the active list are now being made and Messrs. King state that the others will follow in accordance with the recent announcement by the Comptroller authorizing the higher rate to be given by paymasters on current accounts.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., in an article published in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, presents a forcible argument in favor of creating a General Staff of the Navy. He devotes a large portion of his paper to a review of the history of the Navy Department, showing its inharmonious development and its defective organization at the present time, the fact being, he declares, that the Department is mainly an industrial establishment instead of a real executive department as it is commonly supposed to be. Its real authority is limited chiefly to the civil administration of finance and materiel, and when the Board of Navy Commissioners, established in 1815, was abolished in 1842, there was no one left specifically empowered to execute the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. Therein, says Admiral Luce, lies one great cause of the inefficiency of the Navy Department as a military entity. He holds that should the President decide to send a fleet to a given point for the protection of American interests, there is nobody to execute his orders, hence there is no naval executive in the Department. On receiving the President's order to send a fleet to a particular point, the Secretary of the Navy, assisted by the chief of one of the bureaus of the civil branch of the Department, would act in conjunction with a temporary board convened by the Secretary, but having no statutory existence. Naturally he would take counsel of a bureau having something of a military character, and consequently the Bureau of Navigation has been for many years the one chosen for that duty. It is held, however, that the inevitable result of throwing large executive duties upon a chief of bureau is to disqualify him for counsel, and that consequently the Secretary finds himself obliged, under certain conditions, to disregard the narrow limits imposed upon him by law and go outside of his department for that assistance which he should, under a proper organization, find in his own office. Hence the Navy General Board, a body with no legal status which, as Admiral Luce observes, has been forced into existence by necessity. Realizing the need of vesting the functions of the General Board in a permanent body duly organized by law, the President in December, 1903, recommended legislation creating "a body of trained officers who shall exercise a systematic control of the military affairs of the Navy and be authorized advisers of the Secretary concerning it." Nothing was done in response to that recommendation, and Admiral Luce remarks that "while it cannot be said that the President's object was actually defeated by those upon whose support he had every moral and legal right to count, yet it may be affirmed that such opposition to constituted authority was not an example calculated to improve the morale of the naval service. The case is exceedingly valuable, however, as furnishing a good illustration of our peculiar methods of naval administration and the total absence

from it of the military character—that very character the President saw wanting." It is now incumbent upon Congress, says Admiral Luce, to do away with the uncertain and incongruous system at present in vogue and replace it with one of more definite character. "What is needed," he declares, "is legislative action on a liberal and enlightened consideration of the whole subject of naval organization, from both the military and the civil point of view, to the end that the several parts may be so evenly balanced and nicely adjusted that our naval administration may become a model of efficiency and economy."

SELECTION AT WEST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

SIR:—Although I feel that I am too young in the Service to enter the selection argument, there is one thing which, strange to say, seems to have been overlooked, and that is the result of the selection of cadet officers at West Point. What I wish to bring out is that the man known to the selecting medium gets the place, although the latter be presumably impartial.

My class, at graduation, had 106 members, who were appointed from civil life, and eighteen "Army boys"—that is, sons of officers and, naturally, more or less known to the commandant and other officials. Of twenty-six cadet officers eighteen were from civil life and eight were "Army boys." That is, forty-four per cent. of the "Army boys" were cadet officers and only seventeen per cent. of the remainder. That the men from the Army, as a class, were not naturally the superiors of the men from civil life is shown by the fact that on four years' work, including studies, conduct, military efficiency, etc., the average standing of the eight in their class was only forty, while that of the eighteen was twenty-eight. Although I did not envy anyone his chevrons, I admit that I was hardly satisfied the last year at the Point when four of the Army men—my company officers—all ranked me on choice of rooms, etc., although in standing I ranked them all, and still do now, that I am in the Army. I recall one extreme case in which an "Army" corporal, who stood below 130, and who, even in Drill Regulations, stood below 120, ranked the head of his class on choice of rooms. Was this calculated to make the No. 1 man content? Now, that I have just escaped from such a state of affairs, do I want to voluntarily enter it again for the rest of my life? I think not. Much as I like the Service, I believe civilian life, in which I was accustomed to getting my just rewards according to what I did, would look better to me. ONE WHO WAS NOT SELECTED.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 15 you gave a list of pay for enlisted men in the British army, but the limit as to increase for length of service is six years. It may be of interest to state the monthly pay as compared with that in the United States Army, grade for grade, which is given below as nearly as may be. It is readily seen that in free trade England, where the wages of labor do not average one-half what they do in this country, the pay of non-commissioned officers, especially, is very much better than it is in our Army.

British Army.			
Grades.	Min.	*Max.	
Master gunner headquarters.....	\$60.00	\$65.00	
Master gunner, artillery district.....	45.00	60.00	
Sergeant major.....	45.00	60.00	
Bandmaster.....	45.00	60.00	
Q.M. sergeants.....	40.50	55.50	
Color sergeants.....	37.50	45.00	
Company Q.M. sergeants.....	37.50	45.00	
Sergeants.....	30.00	37.50	
Corporals.....	24.00	31.50	
Saddlers.....	22.50	30.00	
Trumpeters.....	15.00	22.50	
Privates.....	15.00	22.50	
Drivers.....	15.00	22.50	
Hospital orderlies.....	18.00	25.50	

United States Army.			
Grades.	Min.	*Max.	
Master electrician.....	\$75.00	\$80.00	
Sergeant major, regimental.....	34.00	39.00	
Sergeant major, J.G., A.C.....	35.00	30.00	
Chief musician.....	60.00	65.00	
Q.M. sergeants.....	34.00	39.00	
Color sergeants.....	25.00	30.00	
Company Q.M. sergeant.....	18.00	23.00	
Sergeants.....	18.00	23.00	
Corporals.....	15.00	20.00	
Saddlers.....	15.00	20.00	
Trumpeters.....	13.00	18.00	
Privates.....	13.00	18.00	
Drivers (privates).....	13.00	18.00	
Private, Hospital Corps, 1st class.....	18.00	23.00	

*After six years' service.

As the pay for the different arms of the Service was not given in the table published, it is surmised that the advertisement from which it was taken was for a particular arm. The grave defect in our Army is in the fact that due regard is not had for the difference in service, and the rate of pay governed accordingly. It is perfectly obvious that there is a great difference between an Infantry soldier, who has to care only for himself and his arms, and a Cavalry soldier who has to care not only for himself and a more complicated armament, but also for a horse and his equipment; or of a Field Artillery driver who has two horses and equipments, and in addition a double set of harness. It is also quite obvious that human nature will never recognize the President's "square deal" among these men so long as they receive the same pay for such very different amounts of work.

Our authorities have for many, many years been trying to assign reasons for the enormous number of desertions in our Army. The chief reason, especially in the mounted arms of the Service, lies in this very fact of inequality of pay due for services done; there is no "square deal," and resentment is chiefly expressed in desertions from a service wherein such unjust and inequitable rewards are permitted.

The following table is suggested as to rates of pay which will, in a small degree, at least recognize that there is a difference, and that pay is therefore due accordingly, though the amount is in fact but a fraction of what it ought to be as measured by the difference in the amount of services rendered. If the "powers that be" will only award to the enlisted men of our Army a "square deal," as represented by some such pay list, desertions, especially in our mounted service, will be vastly decreased; non-commissioned officers of long service and experience—the backbone of any army—will increase in numbers, and because of these facts the actual cost of the Army will be very little if any increased. The unnecessary cost to the Army annually due to desertions and the incidences thereto is not less than \$800,000, which would be very largely saved by the "square deal," and would almost en-

tirely make good the extra cost, to say nothing of the great reduction in the present roll of dishonor—of desertions.

A, Infantry; B, Cavalry; C, Field Artillery; D, Artillery Corps.

Arm of Service	A	B	C	D
Master electrician.....per month \$.	..	..	..	\$90
Electrician sergeant.....	..	..	..	65
Regt. staff sergts. and senior A.C.....	40	42	44	50
Batt. staff sergts. and junior A.C.....	35	37	40	45
First sergeants.....	30	32	34	35
Company Q.M. and stable sergts.....	25	27	29	30
Sergeants.....	20	22	24	25
Corporals.....	16	18	19	20
Privates, 1st class, A.C.....	..	..	..	18
Drivers, Field Artillery.....	..	..	..	17
Privates and musicians.....	13	14	15	16

The allowances, etc., for enlisted men to remain as now provided by law or regulations.

Artillery.

The cost of equipment (arms, ammunition, C. and G. E., etc.) may be taken as a measure of the relative importance of the various commands in an army: in arms. Troops equipped for war service—exclusive of clothing: Company of Infantry, 150 men, \$4,500; troop of Cavalry, 100 men, \$23,400; battery of Field Artillery, 4.3-inch guns, etc., \$89,200; battery of Coast Artillery, 2.10-inch guns, 400 rounds ammunition, \$145,000.

This certainly shows a difference, for instance, between Infantry and Coast Artillery that is not in anywise measured by a difference of \$4 per month pay for a private, \$5 for a first sergeant or \$10 for a regimental staff sergeant, as given in the last table. But it does recognize that there is a difference, and a "square deal," small though it really is. ARTILLERY.

TWENTIETH CENTURY METHODS APPLIED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was formerly a selectionist and had resolved at one time to make sergeants in my company by taking the best corporals, irrespective of rank, if the colonel would permit it. He, like all of the older officers whom I have known, favored promotion of non-commissioned officers by seniority. He was certainly a gallant soldier with an enviable record during the Civil War and since, but I thought him a little out of date.

Just when I had fully resolved to try to secure twentieth century methods of promotion for my company, I was sent on a gunner's board to a post where the 11th Company was stationed. In this company twentieth century methods were already in force. The sergeants were supposed to be an able set of young men. The first sergeant was regarded as an intellectual prodigy. He had been in the Service one year and a half only and had risen thus high by the force of genius. He has since been made an officer.

I had good opportunities to observe this company during the examination. I found that the men had less respect for the non-commissioned officers, including the first sergeant, than I had ever before seen in the Regular Service. It was apparent that each had his partisans and adherents. The first sergeant had his pets. The summary court was busy and the guard house was full of 11th Company men. I began to change my views about selection.

A year later I spent three months in camp with the 11th Company, which brought seven garrison prisoners to camp and left a few aerus cases behind. My company brought none and left none at home. I now found that the 11th Company had two kinds of non-commissioned officers; one feverishly zealous in performing duty under the captain's eye, the other utterly indifferent upon all occasions as though its members were without hope. I always dreaded to be officer of the day with a sergeant of the guard from that company. He would be nervous and excited when I was about and neglectful when my back was turned. The men of the company and most of the non-commissioned officers were a noisy, obscene, diseased, drunken, ill-fed, and insubordinate lot. Somehow, I laid all this to the method of selecting the non-commissioned officers. I have since had a company under my command for tactical purposes for a few weeks, the sergeants of which had been promoted by selection. I found the same defects in this company.

I have long since adopted the colonel's views on promotion. I am very careful about selecting a private for corporal. Here is where I exercise selection. If the corporals fail in their duty there are methods of reducing them. If they survive they know that they will be made sergeants when their turns come. I even prefer a poor sergeant to a warring set of non-coms.

In my opinion the condition of affairs in the 11th Company will be repeated upon a large scale when we are given promotion by selection, which makes fools of the selected few and kickers of all the rest. What officer does not feel a grievance over the promotion to high rank of certain officers four years ago? And yet very few are really affected personally by those promotions. Most of us rarely ever see a general officer. When it shall come home to us daily and affect our rank, pay, command, choice of quarters, allowances, and self-respect, we shall become as worthless as the non-commissioned officers of the 11th Company. Nobody re-enlisted in that company. The officers took great pride in the company and strove to be just in their selections, for, I believe, the company officers acted as a board of selection. Conduct, however, that recommended an aspiring corporal to the officers, damned him in the eyes of the men. Hence he made a poor sergeant. His merit undid him.

I have been prompted to write this letter by reading certain department special orders, which showed that the 11th Company is not letting the general court martial fall into innocuous desuetude. This company has had a new captain for some time who is a selectionist. Perhaps he or his predecessor will write, all unconsciously, to tell us of the advantage of promotion by selection of company non-commissioned officers. TWO FOGIES.

COAST ARTILLERY TERMS.

The list of terms and definitions relating to modern seacoast batteries which follows appears in the new Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U.S.A.

Battery.—The entire structure erected for the emplacement, protection and service of one or more cannons.

Emplacement.—That part of a battery pertaining to the position, protection and service of one gun or mortar or a group of mortars.

Pit.—That part of a mortar emplacement designed for mounting one or more mortars.

Parapet.—That part of the battery which gives protection to the armament and personnel from front fire.

Interior Crest.—The line of intersection of the interior wall or slope with the superior slope.

Traverse.—The structure perpendicular or oblique to the parapet wall, protecting the armament and personnel from flank fire.

Gun Platform.—That part of the battery upon which the gun carriage rests.

Counterweight Well.—The pit in a gun platform for the reception of the counterweight of a disappearing carriage.

Loading Platform.—That surface upon which the cannoneers stand while loading the piece.

Truck Platform.—If the ammunition trucks run on a different surface from that of the loading platform, this surface is called the truck platform.

Banquette.—The step between the truck and loading platforms used in the transfer of ammunition.

Superior Slope.—The top slope of the parapet of traverse.

Apron.—That portion of the superior slope of a parapet and the interior slope of a pit designed to protect against blast.

Exterior Slope.—The outer slope of the battery.

Interior Slope or Wall.—The inner slope or wall of gun parapets or mortar pits.

Traverse Slope or Wall.—The side slope or wall of the traverse.

Rear Slope.—The rear slope to the parade.

Corridor.—The elevated passageway, in rear of a traverse, connecting adjacent gun positions.

Corridor Wall.—The traverse wall along the corridor.

Gallery.—Any passageway covered overhead and at the sides.

Parade Slope or Wall.—The rear slope or wall of the emplacement.

Battery Parade.—The place in rear of the emplacements where the detachments form.

Parados.—A structure in rear of the battery for protection against fire from the rear. It may have an interior, superior and exterior slope.

Ramp.—An inclined plane serving as a means of communication from one level to another.

Approaches.—Roadways entering the battery parade.

Observing Station.—A protected position constructed in the parapet or traverse for the purpose of observation.

Booth.—Any recess or construction for the accommodation of telautograph, telephone, etc.

Magazine.—The rooms and galleries for the storage of ammunition.

Cartridge Room.—The room of the magazine for the storage of cartridges.

Shell Room.—The room of the magazine for the storage of projectiles.

Shot Gallery.—The gallery of the magazine for the storage of projectiles.

Ammunition Hoist.—The device by means of which ammunition is raised from the magazine to the loading platform.

Receiving Table.—The hoist table on which the ammunition is placed preparatory to raising.

Delivery Table.—The table on which ammunition is delivered from the hoist.

Reserve Table.—A table in a sheltered position for reserve ammunition.

Trolley.—A mechanical device for transporting projectiles on horizontally suspended tracks.

Crane.—A mechanical device for raising ammunition by means of differential or other blocks.

In addition to the above there will be the various rooms of a battery designated by their uses, as store room, guard room, tool room, etc.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

One of the new scout cruisers is to be named Salem and the citizens of Salem, Mass., are already at work raising money to present the ship with a silver service. The Board of Trade of Salem is receiving the larger subscriptions, while The Salem News, the daily paper, is receiving subscriptions of ten cents each, from Salemites. The movement has been very successful, a correspondent at Salem informs us, there having been some five thousand dime contributions, besides many of larger amount. The dime contribution has been taken up in the shoe shops, factories and even the mercantile houses. The largest contribution of this sort has been from the Natickeag Steam Cotton Company's mills, where one thousand employees contributed ten cents each. Salemites hope to have the scout cruiser come to the city when she is completed, and will arrange for a grand time in connection with the presentation of the service. Of course the contracts have but just been awarded, but still Salemites are already planning for the presentation.

The Navy training brig Boxer, under construction at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., will, it is expected, be placed in commission about May 15. This is the date set by the navy yard officials. The trim little vessel is more than 90 per cent. finished. She is 108 feet long, 29 feet wide, with a mean draft of 9 feet 2½ inches. Her displacement is 345 tons.

The United States naval collier Brutus, Capt. Hendricks, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard, April 26, after a voyage of fifty-seven days from Singapore, having made the quickest trip on record for an American collier from the Far East. The previous record from Singapore via the Suez Canal was sixty-seven days, made by the collier Ajax, which recently arrived with a full crew of Chinamen excepting her commander and engineers. The Brutus has a similar crew.

The British auxiliary yacht Valhalla, the only yacht afloat which is a complete square rigger, arrived at New York, April 28, with her owner, the Earl of Crawford, and three guests and a crew of sixty men aboard. The earl is a retired colonel of the British army. The Valhalla is to take part in the ocean race for the Kaiser's cup. She was built in 1892 at Leith and registers 647.79 tons, and her dimensions are 239.6 length, 37.2 beam, and 20.7 depth. Her hailing port is Cowes.

The final papers in the contracts for the scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem, reported last week, have been signed at the Navy Department. The Fore River Company will build one of the cruisers with reciprocating engines, following the department's plans altogether, and the other ship with Curtis turbines, making such modifications as will be required by fitting the ship with this propelling machinery. Slight modifications will also be made in the Department's plans for the ship to be built at Bath, but only such as are required in equipping the vessel with Parsons turbines of the four-screw type.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson will leave Washington this week with a draft of two hundred and seventy men for the Asiatic Station. The bureau is sending out by the Solace and Lawton from San Francisco full crews for the Oregon and the Cincinnati. The ships will leave about the middle of May.

Equipment officers at the various naval stations and shipyards appreciate the efforts inaugurated by Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to systematize the inspection of equipment of the various vessels and adopt a method which will insure not only a thorough but also a uniform inspection at the various ship and navy yards. The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment has prepared a memorandum giving the order

in which the supplies coming under his bureau shall be placed aboard ship, thus simplifying their inspection. He also has prepared a form of inspection which is used by the equipment inspectors to excellent advantage.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barrette. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tillev. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Galveston, in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived May 2 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived May 2 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived May 3 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived April 28 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Fourth Division.

To be commanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.
Send mail for ships of this division, except Maryland, in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed May 4 from Newport News, Va., for the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived May 2 at Tortugas.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southard. Arrived May 2 at Tortugas.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Arrived May 2 at Tortugas.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Arrived May 2 at Tortugas.

Sixth Division.

The vessels of this division will, for the present, remain under the command of the commander of the Second Squadron. Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived April 28 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived May 1 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived May 3 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, commander.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
Send mail for the boats of flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., unless otherwise noted.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jchu V. Chase (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). Arrived May 4 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived May 3 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Engaged in target practice at Tangier Sound. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived April 30 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Engaged in target practice at St. Joseph's Bay, Fla. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Arrived May 3 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
CAESAR (collier), naval complement. Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed April 29 from Sanchez, Santo Domingo, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CILGOA (supply vessel), naval complement. Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived May 2 at Tortugas. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed May 2 from Newport News, Va., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Anton Kautz. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. Sailed May 3 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived April 29 at Monterey, Cal.
BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At the naval station, Hawaii.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed May 3 from San Diego, Cal., for Santa Cruz, Cal.
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Arrived May 1 at Victoria, B.C.
PETREL, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived May 1 at Monterey, Cal. Has been ordered out of commission.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. At Panama. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived April 29 at Monterey, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed May 2 from the naval station, Guam, L.I., for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Lieut. John P. J. Ryan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes (pennant boat of flotilla commander). Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At Shanghai, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command. Sailed from San Francisco April 20.
RAINBOW, station and distilling ship, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Blish. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent to Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. Arrived April 30 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Patrolling the west coast of the Island of Palawan, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Lieut. Levi C. Bartollette. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William C. P. Muir to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller. Sailed April 29 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Tangier Sound, Md. Send mail to Crisfield, Md.
DOROTHEA, Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
EAGRE, Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
ELFRIDA, Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
FERN (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
GRANITE STATE, Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
HAWK, Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug), Lieut. Charles E. McVay. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HIST, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS, Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA, Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KEYSTONE STATE, Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.
LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARION, Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MICHIGAN, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived May 2 at New London, Conn. Address there.
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ONEIDA, Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
ORIOLE, Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PINTA, Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.
PISCATAQUA (tug), Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived April 29 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PURITAN, Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RANGER, C., Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Sailed April 30 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for the naval station, Hawaii, en route to the Asiatic Station for special service. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.
SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
STANDISH (tug). At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
STRANGER, Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLVIA, Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Placed in commission May 1.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Tangier Sound, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKER, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.
YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

BLAKELY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNEY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **GWIN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY**, **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **PORTER**, **SHUBRICK**, and submarines **MOCCASIN** and **ADDER**.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, sailing, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster), Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrone Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The following is the itinerary of the St. Mary's: Leave New York April 26; sail from Glen Cove May 23; sail from New London June 6; sail from Queenstown July 11; sail from Cherbourg July 27; sail from Funchal Aug. 15; arrive New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. despatch agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. On cruise, due to return to Philadelphia May 1.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF NAVY OFFICERS.

S.O. 73, NAVY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 18, 1905.
 Claims of commissioned and warrant officers for traveling expenses incurred under orders which do not entitle them to mileage, must be itemized and in duplicate, and be accompanied by original orders authorizing travel and a certified copy thereof with all endorsements. Such claims must, whenever practicable, be accompanied by receipts bills, and when this is not practicable, a certificate to that effect must be shown on the claim. In the case of vouchers ordinarily procurable (such as hotel

bills, Pullman receipts, etc.), a statement of the reason for not obtaining them must be invariably presented. Claims must be confined absolutely to necessary expenses actually incurred. Carriage hire, when the necessity therefor is clearly shown, and incidental expenses incurred on account of travel and shown to be reasonable and necessary, will be allowed; but in no case will charges for laundry or mineral waters, or for fees on Government vessels be allowed. The necessity for any delay en route must be clearly shown, and in all cases a certificate that the amounts claimed have been actually expended must appear on the claim.

Officers whose accounts are kept by pay officers should submit their claims to such pay officers, who will, after verification, make reimbursements to the claimants upon public bills, endorsing the amount paid upon the original orders and filing the claim, together with a certified copy of the original orders as subvouchers. In the event of a question arising as to the clearness of any item in a claim the pay officer should forward the claim to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Officers whose accounts are not kept by pay officers should submit their claims to the Paymaster General. The following allowances are to be considered as the maximum, but each case must stand upon its individual merit and the necessity for the expenditure must clearly appear. An officer should be as economical with regard to traveling expenditures while on Government business as if he was spending his own money. In allowing accounts for traveling expenses the following general conditions will be considered:

(a) The rank of the officer and the duty on which he is engaged. (b) The accommodations that are available to travelers. (c) The circumstances under which traveling. (d) The length of journey and means of transportation. (e) The necessity of each particular case. (f) All things considered, no officer will be reimbursed for extravagant or unnecessary expenses.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will inspect each account carefully and be circumspect with regard to recommending accounts to the Department for approval. No claim will be allowed which in any respect exceeds the following maximum allowances:

Travel within the continental limits of the U.S.—Actual cost of transportation, including Pullman fare. Hotel bills; commissioned officers not to exceed \$5 per day. Single meals, \$1 each; tip 10 cents. Tips on train, 50 cents per day. Tips will not be allowed on parlor car except on journey of five hours or longer. Tips at hotels, 50 cents per day, but not to exceed \$2 per week at one hotel. Transfer of baggage, \$1. Excess baggage allowed by the regulations and charged for at regular rates. Substistence will not be allowed in places adjacent to headquarters or domiciles.

Travel outside the U.S.—Hotel bills, commissioned officers, \$5 per day; necessity for incurring such bills to be clearly shown. Single meals, commissioned officers, \$1.25 each. Tips at hotels, commissioned officers, 75 cents per day, but not to exceed \$3.50 per week at same hotel. Six days or less on Atlantic, \$1.50 per day; seven to ten days, not to exceed \$10; eleven to fifteen days or longer, \$1 per day; total not to exceed \$15. On Pacific, fifteen days or less, \$1 per day; total tips for fifteen days or longer, not to exceed \$15. To the West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, etc., \$1 per day. Steamer chair, \$1. Transfer of baggage, \$1.25. Actual cost of transportation when not furnished by the Government. Mess bill on board Government vessel if officer is traveling as a passenger.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 28.—Comdr. H. Winslow, detached duty as inspector in charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, Detroit, Mich., etc., May 20, 1905; to Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 1, 1905, for duty in attendance at the conference of officers at said college.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, to Terror, May 1, 1905.
 Gun. C. F. Ulrich, to Hartford, Conn., for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance for the Hartford district and vicinity.

Paymr. Ck. T. A. Stetson, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Solace, accepted, to take effect April 26, 1905.

APRIL 29.—Rear Admiral Y. Stirling, placed on the retired list of the Navy from May 6, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Section 144 of the Revised Statutes.

Comdr. A. E. Culver, to Washington, D.C., May 1, 1905, for duty as member and recorder of Board.

Ensign W. Bertholf, to Perry.

Ensign W. Brown, Jr., detached Perry; to home and one month's leave.

Surg. E. O. Huntington, detached naval and marine recruiting stations, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to Albatross.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached Albatross; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. M. Moore, to naval and marine recruiting stations, Chicago, Ill.

Note.—Comdr. G. M. Stoney died at Annapolis, Md., April 29, 1905.

APRIL 30.—NO ORDERS.

MAY 1.—SUNDAY.

MAY 2.—Surg. W. M. Wheeler, to Cleveland, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about May 10, 1905.

P.A. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, detached Cleveland; to naval station, Culebra, W.I.

P.A. Surg. G. L. Angeny, detached naval station, Culebra, W.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., May 3, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rohrbacher, to Oregon.

Midshipman A. H. Van Keuren, detached Wisconsin; to Villalobos.

Midshipman W. J. Giles, detached Wisconsin; to Raleigh.

Ensign J. Downes, detached Raleigh; to Zafiro.

Carp. J. A. Lord, detached Monadnock; to Cavite Station.

Ensign W. Norris, detached Baltimore; to Zafiro.

War. Mach. M. A. Thormahlen, detached Cavite Station; to Baltimore.

War. Mach. J. J. Cotter, detached Baltimore; to Cavite Station.

Note.—Commodore S. Nicholson, retired, died at Washington, D.C., May 1, 1905. No orders to officers issued May 1, 1905.

MAY 3.—Lieut. G. Tarbox, to Washington, D.C., and report Bureau of Equipment, June 5, 1905, for duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Chief Gun. J. J. Walsh, placed on the retired list of the Navy, May 10, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Section 144 of the R.S., and Section 11 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, known as the Navy Personnel Act.

Gun. G. G. Neumann, to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., June 3, 1905.

Pharm. A. Hammar, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

Paymr. Ck. M. W. Shumate, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy May 3, 1905, for duty on board the Terror.

MAY 4.—Lieut. L. C. Bertollette, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, to the Atlanta, as executive officer.

Lieut. A. J. Hepburn, detached naval training station, San Francisco, to the Albatross, as executive officer.

Lieut. F. R. Payne, sick leave granted, is further extended three months from May 2.

Midshipman J. M. Poole, detached Brooklyn to the Detroit.

P.A. Surg. J. M. Brister, detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, to the Atlanta.

Chief Boatwain S. W. Gardner, detached Texas to

navy yard, Norfolk, for duty as assistant to equipment officer of yard.

Acting Boatwain C. Schonborg, to the Texas.
 Gun. W. Zeitler, detached Denver, and continue treatment at Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

War. Mach. W. D. Conn, to the Atlanta.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 27.—Capt. Frederick H. Corrie, retired, granted extension of leave for one year, with permission to remain abroad.

First Lieut. Thomas A. Mott, granted sick leave for six months from April 29, 1905.

First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, detached from recruiting district, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Jay M. Salladay, ordered to assume charge of recruiting district, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.

APRIL 28.—First Lieut. William G. Fay, granted leave for one week.

APRIL 29.—1st Lieut. Arthur McAllister, ordered to Marine Barracks, New York.

MAY 1.—1st Lieut. Arthur McAllister, orders to proceed to Marine Barracks, New York, revoked, and ordered to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

Capt. Melville J. Shaw, granted leave for four days.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 28.—Lieutenant DeOtte, granted seventy-five days' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

APRIL 29.—Capt. H. B. West, granted five days' extension of leave.

MAY 1.—Capt. W. H. Cushing is detached from Onondaga on relief, and assigned as inspector of labor and material for the hull of No. 14, building at Tompkins Cove, N.Y.

Second Lieut. John Boedeker, detached from Chase May 16, and assigned as executive officer of depot, Revenue Cutter Service, Arundel Cove, Md.

Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, detached Windom May 8, and assigned as chief executive of depot at Arundel Cove, Md.

Capt. W. E. Reynolds, 1st Lieut. J. E. Reinburg and 1st Lieut. A. J. Henderson constitute a board to witness and report upon trial of the adaptation of the Lyle life-saving gun to the Hotchkiss, Par. 6, R.F.G., with recoil mount as devised by Lieutenant Mel, with a view to ascertaining and recommending as to its feasibility and merit.

First Lieut. K. W. Perry, directed to proceed to Arundel Cove, Md., on special duty.

MAY 3.—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble, granted thirteen days' sick leave.

First Lieut. B. N. Chiswell, granted ten days' sick leave.

Second Asst. Engr. W. J. Gilbert, granted four months' sick leave.

The Civil Service Commission announces an examination to be held May 17, 18 and 19 throughout the country to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill several existing vacancies in the position of cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service and other similar vacancies as they occur in that service. As the commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination.

Capt. John C. Moore, U.S.R.C.S., has been selected to command the big revenue cutter Onondaga, now doing duty on the Philadelphia station. He will succeed Captain Cushing, who is to assume command of the rebuilt cutter Apache, now fitting out at Baltimore, and take her to Galveston for duty on the gulf station. Captain Moore has been the superintendent of construction for the Revenue Cutter Service for several years, and in that capacity superintended the building of all the modern cutters now flying the Treasury Department revenue flag. Capt. D. F. Foley, now in command of the cutter Seminole, on the Wilmington, N.C., station, will succeed Captain Moore as superintendent of construction.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALCONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland, At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds, At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship, At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt, At Odgensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson, San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge, At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—1st Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, temporarily, At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker, At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild, At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fenger, San Francisco.

MOHAWK—Capt. O. S. Willey, temporarily, At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore, At Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Wilmington, N.C.

THELIS—Capt. H. B. Rogers, At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell, At Baltimore, Md.

WINNIMMETT—Capt. Howard Emery, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West, At Portland, Me.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco, Cal.

COPTIC, Hono., Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 13.

SIERRA, Hono., Auck and Sidney, N.S.W., May 18.

SIBERIA, Hono., Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 18.

MONGOLIA, Hono., Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 3.

SONOMA, Hono., Auck and Sydney, N.S.W., June 8.

CHINA, Hono., Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 13.

MANCHURIA, Hono., Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 24.

VENTURA, Hono., Auck and Sydney, N.S.W., June 23.

DORIC, Hono., Yokohama and Hong Kong, July —.

From Vancouver, B.C.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 22.

MANUKA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., May 26.

TARTAR, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 29.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 12.

AORANGI, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, June 23.

ATHENIAN, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 26.

MIOWERA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., July 21.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., May 4, 1905.

A local paper has very complimentary things to say of Rear Admiral Albert S. Snow, U.S.N., now established at his new quarters at the navy yard. The article is illustrated with a handsome new photograph. This navy yard has a new paymaster in the person of Paymr. Barron P. DuBois, U.S.N., who came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to relieve Pay Inspector Harry R. Sullivan, who has served since October, 1902, and who is now on waiting orders.

Much discussion prevails at the navy yard relative to the discharge of 138 workmen because of official red tape, which prevented the officers from having the necessary funds to pay them. It is all because of the new law passed by Congress as a rider on the deficiency bill, forbidding heads of departments to exceed their appropriations. As there is plenty of work on hand, the blow falls doubly hard, especially as the Navy Department is anxious to have several jobs finished at once. In place of 500 skilled mechanics there are but 360 retained, in order to meet the law.

It is understood that the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets and the 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment will not mobilize with the State militia, but, as usual, will encamp independently. The bulk of the State troops will assemble at the new grounds at Westfield early in July. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles goes to Europe shortly for a vacation and returns in time to accompany the troops and assume his assigned duties.

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Coast Art., commanding at Fort Revere, left early Wednesday for Portland, Me., to prepare for the maneuvers. Mrs. Hubbard and family have gone to Groton, where they will remain at the estate of Miss Floretta Vining during the absence of Captain Hubbard, presumably two months. Lieut. Gordon Robinson, also at this post, goes to Portland, his family having gone to Fall River. Lieut. F. S. Long is in temporary command.

There is rejoicing among officers and men at Fort Warren and other forts on Boston harbor islands that the Q.M. Department has secured a more desirable place for Boston dockage of the Government tug. For some time passengers have been compelled to take the tug at an undesirable and inaccessible wharf, but now it is "at the old stand," near Rowe's wharf, and one is less likely to "miss the boat" than heretofore.

An interesting athletic meet and battalion drill took place last night at the East armory, given by the 2d Battalion of the Naval Brigade, M.V.M. An evening parade and review was tendered Lieutenant General Miles, who expressed great pleasure. The judges for the athletic prizes were Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr.; Capt. Walter Lombard, 1st Heavy Art., and Dr. H. H. Hartlund, of the Ambulance Corps. M.H.B.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 2, 1905.

Unusual interest has been taken in the case of Private Griffith, U.S.M.C., who was injured by officer Freeman, of Annapolis, while attempting to arrest the marine. Griffith was intoxicated and resisted the officer, who used his billy on Griffith's head, cutting him severely. The city council found the officer guilty of using too much force, fined him \$5 and directed that he be given a reprimand by the mayor. The case has also been carried by the commandant of the marine barracks to the county court, now in session, and the grand jury of this, Anne Arundel, county, is investigating the case as one of assault and battery. The public press having taken the matter up, Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., commandant of the Naval Academy Marine Barracks, has written a letter to one of the local papers calling attention to an article of theirs which tends to create a false impression through inaccurate statements as to correspondence between the mayor and Colonel Karmany as to the Griffith case. Of his letter to the mayor Colonel Karmany says: "My communication undoubtedly expressed indignation at the treatment of Private Griffith; indignation not born of this incident, but dating back to my duty at this post several years ago, when the treatment of our men by the police of Annapolis was such as to call forth voluntary expressions of indignation from several representative citizens of Annapolis, and this feeling on my part is also largely due to a knowledge of very different treatment accorded to National troops by the police of large cities in this and other countries."

A young candidate for the Naval Academy, who was heard before Justice Charles G. Feldmeyer upon a charge of disorder, unwittingly did an injustice and injury to another candidate whom he had never met or heard of. The name he gave for the occasion was "Jack Henderson, of Texas." Unfortunately there was in Annapolis a young man by this name, who is, by chance, from Texas. Upon hearing this the delinquent candidate sought out the one he had wronged and made his apologies.

The graduates of the Naval Academy will gather in this city for their annual reunion Thursday, June 1. The business meeting of the Association of Graduates will be held in the physical laboratory at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the day following. The annual banquet will be held in Bancroft Hall, the graduates' first gathering under the new roof. The usual formation will be held when the senior graduates will assume charge of the battalion, while the youngest graduate member of the association will act as adjutant. The final toast of the banquet will be: "Sweethearts and Wives."

It is understood that the youths who took the examinations before the civil service commissions outside of Washington were not as successful as the ones who underwent the tests in the capital city. The candidates who went from this city for the tests reported that the algebra examination was a stiff one.

Med. Dir. A. F. Price, U.S.N., reported for duty as senior member of the board for physical examination of candidates. The other members are Med. Insp. F. Anderson and P.A. Surg. P. E. McDonnold, U.S.N.

The midshipmen won their fifth consecutive game Saturday afternoon by defeating the Maryland Agricultural College by a score of 5 to 0. The collegians played a very creditable game in the field, but were unable to hit Douglass with any success. They obtained but three hits in as many different innings, and were never near scoring. The Navy scored twice in the third inning on a base on balls, and three hits and three times in the fifth inning on three hits, a sacrifice, a base on balls and Polker's miff of Theobald's long fly. Batteries: Navy, Douglass and Symington; Maryland, Benson and Smith.

At the fourteenth annual track and field meet at the Naval Academy on Saturday three of the institution's records were broken and one tied. The feature of the meet was the lowering of the 220-yard dash record by Burg, of the fourth class, who did the distance in 21 4/5 seconds, thereby clipping off a full second from the previous time. Abbott, of the same class, added 3-4 of an inch to the pole vault when he cleared the bar at 10 feet 1-2 inches; while Lauman, also a fourth classman, in the high jump got safely over 5 feet 8 inches, 6 inches higher than any Academy man has ever gone over before. The meet was an interclass one, and was won by the team of the class of 1906, with a total of 43 points made on a basis of five points for first place, three for second and one for third. Nineteen-seven's team (which broke the records), was second, with a score of 37 1-2 points; 1908 made a total of 27 1-2.

Summary: Pole vault—Won by Abbott, 10 ft. 1-2 ins.; Burford, 2d; Cruise, 3d. 120-yard hurdles—Decker, 16 2-5 secs.; Turner, 2d; Doherty, 3d. One-mile run—Ranklin, 4 min. 57 2-5 secs.; Hunsaker, 2d; Burdick, 3d. High jump—

Lauman, 5 ft. 8 ins.; Taffender, 2d. 100-yard dash—Washburn, 10 2-5 secs.; Williams, 2d; Burg, 3d. Hammer throw—Doherty, 96 ft. 8 1-2 ins.; McConnell, 2d; LeBourgeois, 3d. Half-mile run—Merriweather, 2 min. 11 2-5 secs.; Delano, 2d; Shirley, 3d. Broad jump—Decker, 20 ft. 2 1-2 ins.; Henderson, 2d; Burg, 3d. Shot put—Aiken, 35 ft. 7 1-2 ins.; McConnell, 2d; Doherty, 3d. 220-yard hurdles—Turner, 23 2-5 secs.; Shafroth, 2d; Decker, 3d. 220-yard dash—Burg, 21 4-5 secs.; Washburn, 2d; Williams, 3d. Quarter-mile run—Purnell, 53 1-5 secs.; Lynch and Olding tying for 2d. Class relay, 1907 and 1908, one mile—Won by 1907 (Plummer, Hicks, Ritter and Holcomb), 3 min. 53 1-5 secs.; 1908, 2d (Lemley, Burdick, Rankin and Hunsacker).

In the four cornered race over the two-mile course rowed here Saturday morning the first Navy crew won from the Varsity of the University of Pennsylvania by a length and a half, while the Quaker freshmen defeated the Annapolis second crew by three-quarters of a length, being itself eight lengths behind the first boat of the visitors. There was a splendid contest between the two first boats, as they were practically even for a mile and three-quarters. It was only in the last quarter of a mile that the Navy spurred and pulled away from their competitors. Pennsylvania made a game attempt to meet the spurt, but was not equal to it. Atkins, the Pennsylvania stroke, collapsed just as they crossed the line, as did Ingram, of the Navy second. The race was rowed in the upper course of the Severn river. Just as the start was made the wind was very fresh and this made the time rather high: Annapolis first crew, 12 min. 12 3-4 secs.; Pennsylvania Varsity, 12 min. 21 1-4 secs.; Pennsylvania freshmen, 12 min. 55 4-5 secs.; Annapolis second crew, 12 min. 57 secs. The Navy contingent are delighted over their victory in connection with that over Georgetown two weeks ago and fully expect to win both of their remaining races, with Yale and Columbia.

The Navy crews, with weights and positions, were as follows: First crew—Reichmuth, stroke, 162; Taffender (c.), 7, 166; Cabaniss, 6, 160; Brainard, 5, 168; Bradley, 4, 174; Dreyer, 3, 175; Causey, 2, 169; Jensen, bow, 161; Wilcox, cox., 115. Second crew—Ingram, stroke, 162; Draemal, 7, 157; Rockwell, 6, 163; Bartlett, 5, 163; Montgomery, 4, 170; McKee, 3, 157; Pence, 2, 170; Atkins, bow, 157; Hoover, cox., 122.

The midshipmen played another good game on May 3 and won from Dickinson by a score of 7 to 1. Needham pitched an excellent game, allowing only two hits. He was well backed up, and the Navy's two errors were both excusable ones, made by McWhorter. Annapolis took the lead by scoring twice in the first inning and three times in the second. The midshipmen have now won five and tied one of the last six games played. The Navy battery was Needham and Symington.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., April 22, 1905.

Comdr. and Mrs. Stacy Potts entertained at dinner on April 21, for Capt. and Mrs. Bleecker and Paymr. and Mrs. Addison.

Lieut. Frank H. Schofield, the commanding officer of the torpedoboot destroyer Perry, entertained at dinner on board on April 20. The guests were Paymr. and Mrs. Addison, the Misses Potts and Ensign Wilson Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes entertained at bridge on Wednesday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bleecker, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret and Paymr. and Mrs. Addison.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman and Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Evans, of the Ranger, were the guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret at dinner on Friday evening, April 21.

The gunboat Ranger left the yard Sunday morning, April 16, for Mare Island, en route to the Philippines. The Ranger has been at this yard for the past three years.

A twenty-eight-foot gig for the Albany, a twenty-six-foot cutter and a twenty-eight-foot gig for the Wheeling and a thirty-six-foot sailing launch are being built in the boat shop.

Orders have been received to construct at this yard the following four boats for the prison ship Nipsic: One twenty-eight-foot steam cutter, one twenty-eight-foot cutter, one sixteen-foot dinghy and one ten-foot punt.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 3, 1905.

The home team suffered defeat for the third time this season in the game played with the Pennsylvania State nine last Wednesday afternoon, April 26; the visitors rolling up a score of 13-1 against the cadets during a fine game in which the playing of the visitors was excellent. The game was one of the best of the season thus far.

The game scheduled for Saturday, April 29, with the Colgate nine, was canceled, owing to the heavy rain.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Poe gave a tea in Cullum Hall for Mrs. Jefferson R. Kean, of Washington, wife of Major Kean, Med. Dept.

On Friday evening occurred the officers' hop, which was unusually well attended, many visitors having participated in this festivity as well as in the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Among the young ladies present at the latter, a number of whom attended the officers' hop as well, were the following: The Misses Conger, Weaver, Havard, Aspinwall, Gregg, Rogers, Shirley, Falconer, Wainwright, Aiken, Kellogg, Andrews, Hines, Rankin, Butler, Post, Gardenhire, Van Kirk, Carter, McCook, Merle Smith, White, Nash, Roe, Stubblefield, Eldridge, Dunn, Nichols, Cunningham, Drs. Bose, Schaefer, Gill, Johnson, Tullock, Cook, Woods, Bates, Ware, Hubbard, Easton, Richardson, Scott, Powers, Hayden, Coe, Doremus, Thompson, Martine, Carre, Price, Barker, Braden, Gordon, Van Dyke, Kerwin, Page, and many others.

Miss Havard was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Miller; Mrs. J. M. Jenkins, of Governors Island, Mrs. M. R. Maxwell, of Indianapolis, Miss Aspinwall and Miss Gregg, of Washington, were guests at the hotel.

Mrs. Hammond entertained a number of friends at tea on Monday afternoon in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. C. H. Hammond, who is her guest.

"Venetian Manners and Customs: Festivals; Myths; Saints and their legends," was the title of the paper read by Mrs. L. G. Davis before the Reading Club last Thursday afternoon. "English Civilization" was the subject of Dr. Canfield's lecture to the first class on the same afternoon.

The card club was entertained by Mrs. Kelly on Tuesday afternoon, May 2.

On Wednesday, May 3, the members of the first class started for Gettysburg, Pa., to view the memorable battlefield in accordance with the custom which has prevailed for some years past. The party was composed of the following officers: Prof. Fieberger, Captains Jervey, Altstaetter, Woodruff, Stickle, Lieutenant Rand, Dr. Skwuzel and Sergeant Cook of the Hospital Corps. The class numbers 114 members.

Major and Mrs. Patrick returned to the post on Monday after an absence of three months spent in foreign travel.

On Tuesday afternoon the remains of Capt. David L. W. Lyle, 27th Inf., were interred with military honors at the post cemetery. Captain Lyle was a graduate of the class of '98. He served as captain, 37th Infantry, U.S.V., from July, '99, to February, 1901, when he was honorably discharged. Upon graduation, April 26, 1898, he was assigned to the 18th Infantry, promoted first lieutenant March 2, 1899, transferred to 14th Infantry March 29, 1902, captain, 27th Infantry, Dec. 30, 1902. He was born in Ohio, from which State he was appointed a cadet June 30, 1894.

The musicale given by Mesdames Andrews and Oliver in Cullum hall on Wednesday afternoon, May 3, afforded a genuine treat to lovers of good music. The program, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests, was a re-

cital of songs by Miss Brechemin, accompanied by Miss Moroney.

The baseball game with the Fordham nine, which also took place on Wednesday afternoon, resulted in a score of 7-1, in favor of Fordham.

Bids were opened last Thursday for the construction of the new cadet barracks and several sets of officers' quarters. The largest number of bidders were in attendance that have ever congregated at West Point upon a similar occasion. Major Carson came from his sick room to personally open the bids and read them, a severe task in his convalescing stage, that required nearly two hours. One bid was for the several buildings complete and totaled over one million dollars. Work on the quarters may begin within a few days after the contract is awarded, but the barracks site will not be available until after July 1, when the quarters to be demolished will be vacated. These buildings will be the first to be erected under the five and one-half million appropriation.

FORT JAY.

Governors Island, N.Y., May 3, 1905.

Mrs. J. F. Wade, assisted by the ladies of Governors Island, gave a concert for the benefit of the Army Relief Society on Friday evening, April 28. A charming program was rendered. After the concert there was dancing until one o'clock. Mrs. Wade will be able to turn over \$125 to the society. Miss Ayer, Mrs. Conrad, and Mr. Wolfolk, though not of the garrison, generously gave their talent for the benefit of the society.

Miss Eloise Chapman, of Springfield, has been visiting Miss Greer.

Capt. J. K. Miller, 8th Inf., has returned to the post, after a three weeks' inspection tour in West Virginia.

Mrs. Evan M. Johnson entertained the ladies of the post at cards on Tuesday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Greer and Mrs. Norman.

Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept. U.S.A., has reached home again after an extended tour of duty as observer with the Russian army in the Far East.

Mrs. Hall, mother of Mrs. Traber Norman, was one of the hostesses who entertained the euchre club at the Officers' Club last Wednesday evening.

Miss Florence Stewart, from Fort Williams, Me., has been the guest of the Misses Pullman during the past two weeks.

A large party of the young people from this post attended the Easter hop at West Point on Saturday evening, April 29. Mrs. Shirley, of Louisville, Ky., chaperoned the party.

Captain Johnson, 15th Cav., spent a few days in the post during the past week.

Miss Mary Carter, of Asheville, N.C., is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Walker.

On Thursday, April 27, Mrs. Perkins entertained the ladies of the garrison at luncheon and cards. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Norman.

Chaplain and Mrs. Smith entertained Capt. J. K. Miller, Lieut. W. H. Johnson and Lieut. A. L. Bump at dinner on Monday evening, May 1.

Mrs. Walter H. Johnson and her little son left Sunday, April 29.

Mrs. Traber Norman entertained the ladies of the post at cards on Wednesday evening, May 3. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Kendall.

Michal Broad, a General Service Recruit, confined in Castle William, May 1, committed suicide on the same day by drinking carbolic acid. Not having been tried by general court-martial, he was buried with military honors.

Mrs. Johnson will visit relatives in Nashville, Tenn., Minneapolis, Minn., and Helena, Mont., while away, and expects to be gone about three months.

About forty-five young men are taking examinations here for West Point next year. Mr. Raymond Smith, Mr. Beverly Dunn, Mr. Walter Dunn and Mr. Greble, all sons of Army officers stationed here, are among the number being examined.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 2, 1905.

Owing to the large number of visitors at the post there have been many social functions this week. Miss Weston, daughter of Commissary General Weston, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis. In her honor on Friday evening was given a beautifully appointed dinner of ten, and a hop afterward at the Administration building, to which all the post was invited.

On Monday Mrs. Waldron, wife of Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, entertained the entire garrison at an afternoon tea. The rooms were darkened, shaded candles lighted and soft music produced a lovely effect. Mrs. Hamilton served lemonade, Mrs. Marshall punch, and Mrs. Carson ice cream.

On Tuesday Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, invited all the ladies of the post to meet her sister, Mrs. Townsend, who is her house guest. Mrs. Townsend served tea, Mrs. Pence ice cream, and Mrs. Kilbourne punch. Wednesday Mrs. Kimberley entertained at point euchre for her guests, the Misses Arminger, of Baltimore, prizes being won by Mrs. William Chamberlin, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Arminger.

Miss Ruth Cummings, daughter of Major Cummings, has arrived with her father to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Townsley. Miss Edna McMurray is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hero.

Tuesday evening Col. and Mrs. Potts entertained at supper in honor of Miss Weston. Dim red lights were used and the guests, twelve in number, were seated at three small tables grouped around a large center table. Among those present were Miss Creel, from Kentucky, Miss Morton, from Virginia, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton; Miss Kilbourne, Miss Julia Walker, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall; Miss Small, from South Carolina, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hagood; Lieut. James Totten, Lieutenants Howard, Gilmer, Miller and Bowen.

Mrs. George F. Adams has issued cards for a large luncheon at the Chamberlin on Friday, May 5. Mrs. Hero entertained at cards Monday evening for the Misses Arminger. The prize was won by Mrs. Townsley.

The U.S. transport Sumner was docked at the Government pier at eight o'clock, and eleven companies were landed and distributed around the reservation.

The U.S.S. Texas, U.S.S. Illinois and U.S.S. Philadelphia are at anchor in Hampton Roads.

FORT GRANT.

Fort Grant, Ariz., May 1, 1905.

The regular monthly field day came off with much enthusiasm and some very good records, notably that of Private McCarroll, of Troop C, 5th Cav., who covered sixteen feet five inches, with Sergeant Wyatt, of the same troop, a close second, sixteen feet four inches. Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, Post Q.M., who is earnestly interested in the sports and pleasures of the enlisted men as well as everything else which tends to interest and make their life more attractive, originated the program, which is given below. The men are all enthusiastic and the verbal encouragement given is often more fervent than is usually heard in a parlor entertainment, but is sincere praise all the same.

In the rescue race, five contestants on horseback rode at a furious rate to rescue comrades supposed to be in the hands of the enemy—each rider discharging five revolver shots, met by the shooting of the supposed guard. The prisoners were rescued, seated behind the

saddle, and return made at break-neck speed, the first two arriving earning the money prize. In this contest Corporal Ingram, with Private Powers, came in first; with Privates Marek and Joice second. It showed the splendid riding qualities which the troop commander, Lieut. Richard W. Walker, Troop C, has developed by his personal attention to the so-called "monkey drill." Several of his troop have developed unusual skill and many of their feats would be creditable to a first class circus rider.

Other events and winners were: Running high jump, Sergeant Wyatt, 4 ft. 4 in.; running broad jump, Pvt. McCarroll, 16 ft. 5 in.; putting, 16-lb. shot, Private Barton, 31 ft. 7 in.; tug-of-war, mounted, Sergeant Mehrtens, captain of winning team; relay race, mounted, Corporal Ingram, Privates Powers and Humptert winning squad; 100-yd. dash, Private Charles, 10 1-2 seconds. The swimming race had to be omitted on account of the water being too cold.

Field day has done much to alleviate the monotony, decrease the desultory and increase the soldiers' interest in barrack life. In a frontier post, such as this, he needs something of the kind to offset the tedious hours of drill.

Through the instrumentality of the post commander, Lieut. Richard W. Walker, and the territorial law, there has at last been eradicated one of the so-called "hog ranches," situated immediately outside the military reservation; one that has done more harm than any of the others, causing trials by military courts, desertions, and offenses of a minor nature. Lieutenant Walker carefully gathered his evidence and forwarded it to the Federal Attorney, charging a violation of the liquor laws in selling liquor to Indians, and was successful in having a colored man and his wife committed to await the action of the Federal Court.

A spirited game of baseball between two teams from Troop C, 5th Cav., followed the field day. The lineup was: First team: Wyatt, p.; Ramons, c.; Harris, 1st b.; Barton, 2d b.; Hawley, 3d b.; McCarroll, s.s.; Jennings, r.f.; Bentz, c.f.; Finkbeiner, l.f. Second team: Merchant, p.; Gochenour and Telto (Apache Scout), c.; Powers, 2d b.; Vitt, 3d b.; Murphy, s.s.; Blake, r.f.; Halm, c.f.; Marek, l.f. The game was quite a spirited one and several very fine plays were made, ending with a score of 5 to 7, in favor of First team. J.S.K.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., April 30, 1905.

Major H. S. Wallace, Pay Dept., and his wife, arrived at Fort Sam Houston Monday, April 17, from Governors Island. He relieves General Bullis. Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Dept., arrived on Monday to relieve Major Birmingham as post surgeon. He was stationed here some years ago and his friends are giving him a warm welcome. Gen. Jesse M. Lee also arrived Monday, after a trip of inspection to Bliss, Eagle Pass and Fort Clark, Texas.

Mrs. Rethers is now convalescent. Her mother, Mrs. Lee, left last Thursday to join her in San Francisco. General Chaffee and General Humphrey arrived on their private car Wednesday night. Next morning, at 8:30, General Chaffee reviewed the troops and made an inspection. At noon General Lee served a buffet lunch at his quarters for Generals Chaffee and Humphrey, at which all the officers of Fort Sam Houston and Department Headquarters were present. In the afternoon, General Chaffee inspected the arsenal, and that night left for Brownsville. On their return to Sam Houston, the order of the Carabao of Fort Sam Houston will entertain them at a banquet.

Miss Rich, who has been the guest of her brother, Lieut. A. T. Rich, during the winter, left for home in Boston Monday night. Mrs. Kent, who has been spending the winter with her son, Lieut. Guy Kent, left Monday night for Fort Crook.

Capt. John F. Preston, Adjt., 26th Inf., who acted as grand marshal at the Battle of Flowers, April 28, was greatly complimented on the way he handled the parade. The 21st being on Good Friday, the annual celebration of the battle of San Jacinto was postponed until a later date. Mrs. Bootes and Mrs. Finley occupied a victoria, which was handsomely trimmed in sun-flowers. Miss Clark and Mrs. Nolan's pretty trap was very much admired, being decorated in white cypress themums. A battalion of the 1st Cavalry added to the brilliancy of the parade. Mrs. Hanson's trap, beautifully and daintily decorated in margerites, was occupied by her guests, the Misses Bonay and Gordon. Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Graham, of Fort Clark, have been guests of Mrs. Graham's mother, Mrs. John Fraser, during the carnival week. The guests from Fort Sam Houston at the San Jacinto German Club were: Major and Mrs. Wallace, Colonel Maus, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Preston, Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley, Major and Mrs. Gaston, Misses Clark, Rowalle, Rich, Lieutenants Kent, Malone, and McCaskey.

Mrs. C. C. Cresson gave a very pretty reception in honor of Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith. The parlor, where they received, was prettily decorated with La France roses. Delicious punch was served by Mrs. Charles Ogden and Mrs. Badger from a bower of palms. Miss Clara Driscoll and Miss Eagar assisted in receiving the guests. Green and white were daintily used in the dining room. Mrs. John Fraser presided at the table and Mrs. Bootes served ices. The young ladies assisting were Misses May Cresson, Marian Gibbs, Emma Bell, Susie Cunningham, Bertha Rowalle and Constance Clark.

Major Walter L. Finley, military secretary, returned from a visit in Hot Springs, Sunday, April 28. Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Art. Corps, on leave, registered at the fort as a visitor on April 29.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., May 1, 1905.

Three companies of Coast Artillery left on Friday evening for Washington, D.C. The battalion was in command of Capt. C. H. Hilton, and they expect to be gone about two months. The other officers were Captains Hatch and Hase, Lieutenants Storck, Watson, Crawford, Eliscoe and Andrus and Dr. Ford. Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Bronson and Miss Canfield went north with the officers on the troop train.

A very delightful and beautiful wedding was held in the Episcopal church, Pensacola, on Monday evening, May 1. The contracting parties were Ensign Raymond S. Keyes, U.S.N., and Miss Maud L. Fernald, of Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Storck and children went on Thursday evening to San Antonio, Texas, for a two months' visit. Mrs. Hatch and children started on Friday morning for Michigan. Miss Canfield, who has been visiting Lieutenant Andrus during the past winter, has returned to New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Stephens have been visiting in New Orleans during the past week. Captain Lyon is not only in command of the post, but of the Artillery District, during the absence of Major Slaker. Captain Cole has a brother visiting him from Utah.

One of the most brilliant and delightful entertainments of the winter was given at the Osceola Club on Tuesday evening in honor of the fleet now in the harbor. The tables were in the form of two immense anchors and were covered with beautiful cut flowers, red, white and blue. The electric lights carried out the same color effect. The music was furnished by Barrios's orchestra and a special orchestra from the Alabama, and the banquet was excellent, with a splendid service. Those attending from the post were Captains Hatch, Hase, Ford, Chaplain Perry and Lieutenant Crawford, Mrs. Hubbell, Miss Hubbell and Miss Perry.

The officers and ladies of the post were invited to a re-

ception on Friday evening, given by Mr. and Mrs. William S. Keyser. The Keyser home is one of the most beautiful in Pensacola and West Florida, and was radiant with light and cut flowers. The drawing room was all in yellow flowers, yellow shades and decorations. Another room was in pink and another in red, all in complete harmony.

Receptions have been given during the week on the Alabama, the Iowa and several other battleships.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The third annual military tournament and games given by Company G, of the 12th N.Y., Captain Benkard, were held at the armory on the evening of April 29, before an audience that filled every seat in the building. The entertainment consisted of various athletic events which were participated in by the men of the 12th Regiment, while fine music was discoursed by the regimental band. The event of the evening was a competition drill between seven cadet companies located in New York city. The prizes consisted of a handsome silk U.S. flag and staff and a handsome silk banner, both contributed by Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of Co. D, 12th Regiment. The first prize was won by a company of cadets from the N.Y. Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Their fine drilling won much applause, and their band, with a very miniature drum major, played like professionals. Their band was composed of eighty pieces, and they had a little drum major about six years old. It was great to see him walking around and taking big steps to keep in step with the others, and the people were just crazy about him, ladies throwing flowers to him, and to see him swing the baton was certainly a unique sight. The company of cadets awarded second prize was from St. John's College, Fordham, whose commandant is Capt. J. A. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired. The Fordham cadets were uniformed in khaki, and put up a fine drill for which they had been carefully prepared by their cadet major, George A. Daly, of Fordham. Among the other cadet companies competing, the La Salle Institute cadets may be mentioned in terms of praise. Captain Anglim, U.S.A., retired, is commandant at the La Salle Institute. The judges of the drill were Col. George R. Dyer and Lieut. Col. J. M. Wainwright, 12th Regiment; Major T. C. Buck, Captain Johnson, 8th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The event was a most interesting one, and reflected great credit upon Company G.

The 74th N.Y., Colonel Fox, acquitted itself splendidly at the annual muster and inspection held April 28. Companies F, E and G turned out with not a man absent. So did the non-commissioned staff, hospital corps and the field music. The inspecting officers were Gen. Frederick Phisterer and brevet Brig. General Kirby for the State, Major Theodore Sheldon for the fourth brigade, and Capt. A. P. Buffington, 1st U.S. Inf., for the War Department. The inspection was most thorough. The men were also ordered to unroll their packs and reroll them. The percentages of attendance were as follows: Field and staff, 93.33; N.C.S., 100; hospital corps, 100; field music, 100; Co. A, 98.08; Co. B, 88.08; Co. C, 90.57; Co. D, 98.39; Co. E, 100; Co. F, 100; Co. G, 100, and Co. M, 93.26. The regimental percentage was 96.21. Later a banquet was tendered to the inspecting officers at the Niagara Hotel by Gen. George C. Fox, colonel, commanding, and his officers.

The annual muster and inspection of the 65th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was held in Buffalo, N.Y., a few days since. The officers appeared in their new olive drab uniform for the first time in public. The men appeared in blue fatigue uniform with leggings and campaign hat, with full field equipment. The inspecting officers were Capt. A. P. Buffington, 1st U.S. Inf., on behalf of the Federal Government; Gen. Frederick Phisterer, A.A.G., and Gen. William M. Kirby, I.S.A.P., and Major Theodore M. Sheldon, inspector on the staff of Brig. Gen. Lauren E. Pettibone, commanding 4th Brigade. The regiment was in command of its colonel, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Welch. The muster was the best the regiment has ever had. The percentage, 98.52, speaks for itself. The figure last year was 95.4. Following is the table:

Field and Staff.....	16	0	16	100
Non-Com. Staff.....	16	0	16	100
Company A.....	77	0	77	100
Company B.....	44	0	44	100
Company C.....	45	0	45	100
Company D.....	73	2	75	97
Company E.....	54	3	57	95
Company F.....	52	1	53	98
Company G.....	46	1	47	98
Company H.....	59	1	60	98
Field Music.....	29	0	29	100
Hospital Corps.....	23	0	23	100
Totals.....	634	8	642	98.52

The regiment is notified that the field duty will be in the vicinity of Farnum, Aug. 12 to 19.

The review, parade and drill of Co. K, 47th N.Y., Captain Maxfield, in honor of Senator John H. Dresher, Jr., on April 28 at the armory, proved a very interesting event, as well as displaying the ability of the company. The company gave a very clever exhibition of wall scaling over a fourteen-foot wall, and then followed a drill in battle exercises which illustrated the defense of camp in a night attack by an imaginary enemy. For the review the company represented a battalion of two companies, with Captain Maxfield acting as major. The first company was in command of Capt. J. B. Christoffel, of A, and the second in command of Lieut. George A. Wilson, of K. The senator had an honorary staff of six civilians. Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, and Capt. C. E. May, of Co. D, acted as escort to the reviewing party. During evening parade the N.C.O. of the company presented Captain Maxfield with a handsome crayon likeness of himself as a token of esteem. General Eddy making the presentation. Dancing followed and the entertainment reflected great credit upon all concerned.

Ex-Commissary Sergt. Frederick Meister, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed chief scorer at Creedmoor rifle range, N.Y., vice Moore, deceased. Sergeant Meister had strong recommendations for the place.

The polo season of Squadron A, of New York, Major Bridgman, will commence at Van Cortlandt Park on May 20, and from that date there will be general play on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, in a circular, says: "It has been customary for many years for the organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard to participate in the Memorial Day exercises at their home stations on May 30 each year. It is urged that this year be made no exception, that the military spirit may be tempered with the genuine patriotic emotions that come with contemplation of the lives and deeds of the men who put the honor and integrity of their country above all else."

Captain True, of the 71st N.Y., who has charge of the regimental rifle team, will entertain it at dinner on May 10.

Company A, 2d N.Y., in command of Capt. Louis J. Praeger, which for many years has maintained its reputation as being one of the best companies in the Guard, gave its closing drill and review in the armory on April 26. The reviewing officer was William Everdell, who has the honor of being the first captain of the company, and the first colonel of the regiment. The program was a varied one, and full of interest, and served to fully demonstrate the efficient training of the company. Captain Praeger was assisted in the evolutions by Lieutenants Rasmus and Shiebler. The company assembled first for review and formed with forty files solid. Ex-Col. William Everdell was attended by ex-Col. Alex. S. Bacon, ex-Capt. Arthur B. Hart, D. W. Van Ingen and Harry C. Everdell. Following the review in line the company

passed in quick and double time. Then the company next appeared in physical exercises, with and without the rifle. A drill in the school of the company brought the exhibition to a close, after which the members of the company and guests were entertained with a vaudeville in the squad drill hall, which included both home and professional talent.

The non-commissioned officers of the 69th N.G.N.Y. will entertain Capt. John R. Foley, regimental adjutant, at dinner in the armory on Saturday evening, May 6. Captain Foley is popular everywhere, and particularly in the 69th, whose members are not slow to appreciate an efficient and progressive officer. Colonel Marvin, of the Governor's Staff, is among the invited guests.

The reception tendered to Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, by the 9th Regiment of Pennsylvania, Col. C. B. Dougherty, at the armory in Wilkes-barre on the night of April 24, was a brilliant event, and one of the most successful ever given by the regiment. The armory was artistically decorated, and guests filled it to overflowing. After a promenade concert came the strictly military event of the evening, a drill by Co. E, 8th U.S. Inf., in command of Lieutenant Halpin, who were the guests of the regiment. The drill was a masterpiece of military movements, and included the bayonet exercise and calisthenics to music, and various precise marching evolutions. The company had eight sets of squads, and were under command of Lieutenant Halpin. After this drill, which called out enthusiastic applause, the ball was formally opened by a grand march. All the guests took part, the right of the line being held by General Gobin and General Stewart, and followed by a retinue of line and staff officers, then the officers of the 9th Pa. in the regulation full dress uniform of the Regular service, then the non-commissioned officers of the 9th and a squad of the Regulars closing the column. They came down the floor in columns of fours, of eights, of sixteens and finally they separated to a single line of military color that encircled the big ball room floor. Then they broke ranks and the dancing was taken up to the music of the 9th band. Military men from all over the State were among those present.

GENERAL SMITH REVIEWS 9TH N.Y.

The 9th N.Y., in command of Col. William F. Morris, held its last armory review of this season on the night of April 27. Gen. George Moore Smith being the reviewing officer. General Smith was accompanied by Major A. H. Abell, Capt. J. H. Townsend, Capt. J. R. Hegeman, Jr., Major F. C. Thomas, Lieut. Col. N. S. Jarvis, Major E. F. Austin, Capt. A. W. Little, and Capt. W. S. Scott. During the review, which was in line of masses, the colors were brought to the front on the left of the first company of the second battalion, this change from the D.R. being now very general. Both the review, parade and regimental drill were executed in a manner for which the regiment can well feel proud, and it rounded out its season's work with a drill which, for prompt and smooth execution of movements, it would be hard to excel. General Smith stated that it was the best drill he had seen this season.

During evening parade sixty-six members of the regiment who served in the Spanish War were ordered to the front and center, and presented with medals, and also 235 members of the regiment who performed 100 per cent. of duty during the past year. General Smith formally presented the medals.

The annual dinner held by the officers at Rector's on the evening of April 29, was a memorable and enjoyable event, and a veritable surprise to Colonel Morris. The dining room was artistically decorated, while the commissary stores were superb. Among the guests were Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. George Moore Smith, N.G. N.Y.; Col. F. A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf.; Col. T. J. Donohue, 1st Brigade Staff; Col. A. L. Kline, 14th N.Y., and Captains Hutton and Lichtenstein, of the Old Guard. After the good things were disposed of Major Walton arose, and addressing Colonel Morris, stated in part that they desired to express their esteem for him, and in a substantial and lasting manner, and had therefore concluded to do so in a set of engrossed resolutions, signed by every officer in the regiment, thirty-three in number. Major Walton further informed him that upon arriving home after the dinner he would find there another token of esteem, in the shape of a bookcase, a photograph of which he exhibited. Colonel Morris was completely surprised, and deeply touched.

Then followed speeches by various guests, all of whom paid tribute to the ability shown by Colonel Morris, and the work accomplished by the 9th. The speakers included Generals Roe and Smith, Colonels Smith, O'Donohue and Kline, and Lieutenant Lichtenstein. The resolutions which were engrossed by ex-Capt. W. W. Marks, were in a handsome gilt frame. The committee in charge of the dinner were Capt. A. M. Tompkins, G. E. Conley, and G. M. Pollard, and received many compliments for the perfect arrangements. They even had a wall tent erected in the room for a canteen where appetizers could be had before dinner.

GENERAL HENRY REVIEWS 12TH N.Y.

In its last review of this season before Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry the 12th N.Y., in command of Col. George R. Dyer, gave ample evidence of the hard and intelligent work it has been performing during the drill season just past. The display was an improvement on any it has yet given, and ranks among the best seen in any armory this season.

General Henry was accompanied by an honorary staff, including Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 71st Regiment; Lieut. Col. J. H. Foote, 14th Regiment; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery; Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, 1st Signal Company, and Capt. John R. Foley, 69th Regiment, all detailed aides to the Governor. Previous to the formation of the regiment the band gave a very enjoyable concert. Adjutant DeRussy, who resumed his duties for the first time in many weeks from the sick list, formed the regiment with twelve companies of sixteen solid files each, in line of masses. The men wore the olive drab uniform, and the regiment made an exceedingly handsome appearance. In the passage around the lines the reviewing officer and his staff saluted the colors, which were placed in the rear, according to the D.R. (Some officers never salute them in this position.)

The men preserved great steadiness, and the companies passed in review in fine shape. Evening parade was another exceptionally handsome ceremony. Colonel Dyer publicly thanked the regiment for the showing it made the past season, which excels all records of the previous season. Medals for long and faithful service were presented to eighteen officers and men, among whom were Drum Major A. G. Menzies, who received a medal for twenty-five years; Ordnance Sergeant F. J. Loughlin for twenty, Major T. C. Buck, Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Battalion Q.M. Sergt. J. P. Fennell and 1st Sergt. R. Saunders for ten years. Company B, Capt. N. B. Burr, was presented with the Vanderbilt Trophy, won in a rapid-fire match, teams of four men, and also with a Rifle Association Trophy for shooting in slow-fire with teams of twelve men. Company D, Capt. H. S. Dudley, was presented with the Leonard Trophy, won in rifle shooting with teams of twelve men. The regiment was then dismissed, and dancing followed, Colonel Dyer leading the grand march with Miss Henry, and Captain Benkard following with Mrs. Henry.

The armory was crowded with spectators, all of whom paid for admittance, and the innovation of charging a moderate sum for tickets proved a good one.

An exhibition of moving war pictures will be given at the armory on Saturday evening, May 20. The pictures will include views of the Brown army during the Virginia maneuvers.

NOTES OF THE EASTERN WAR.

The Japanese estimate of the Russian forces at Mukden is 376 battalions of infantry, 171 batteries of artillery, 178 squadrons of cavalry, numbering 300,800 rifles, 34,000 guns, with 1,368 guns, and 26,700 sabers, an aggregate of 361,500 men. Assuming that a Japanese division averages 25,000 men, their total is estimated at 400,000. Eight divisions are reported to have operated against the Russian right, four under Nogi and four under Oku; together one-half the Japanese army.

The Russian General Staff, in a statement of the total losses in the battle of Mukden, from Feb. 19 to March 14, sent from Hua-Shu Pass, April 25, assert that the casualties were greatly overstated in earlier reports. Statements from Japanese sources indicating wholesale captures of prisoners, enormous booty and cannon are denied. It appears, according to this report, that the Russian losses amounted to two generals, who were taken prisoners; 1,985 staff and other officers, and 87,677 men, of whom the greater part, about 55,000, were wounded. In evacuating Mukden and retreating to the northward the Russians lost thirty-two guns, of which three were mortars, three old-type field guns with piston action, and twenty-six quick fire guns. Of the siege artillery, every gun and all the ammunition carts were sent north two days before the retreat began. General Karkevitch, the chief of staff, calculated that other losses aside from wounded were as follows: Fifteen thousand killed, 7,000 to 8,000 known to have been captured, and 10,000 to 12,000 missing, of whom several thousand were drivers, sanitary and commissariat corps employees and other non-combatants. A large number were slightly wounded and returned to the ranks, many even resorting to deception in order to leave the hospitals.

Ex-Prime Minister Okuma, addressing at Tokio the committee of the Progressive party appointed to aid the wounded, said that the Japanese wounded and sick since the beginning of the war numbered between 200,000 and 300,000, the deaths in action and from disease 50,000.

The Japanese are showing much more liberality in permitting our military observers to learn the facts concerning their military operations, but the observers are under the seal of secrecy until the war closes. Enough is known, however, to show how exaggerated are some of the stories of Japanese achievements spread by incompetent or interested observers. The fact that there were 20,000 deaths from beri-beri at Port Arthur is known, for example, and that the thirsty Japanese soldier will drink the first water he comes to without waiting to have it boiled or disinfected. The burning of the dead, even when it is attempted at all, is scarcely more than a superficial roasting as any one must know who understands how difficult it is to cremate even a single body, not to speak of thousands; whatever the excellencies of the Japanese, they are not miracle workers.

After the Easter morning service at Gunshu Pass, 108 miles north of Tie Pass, Manchuria, the troops around headquarters were drawn up in line before General Linévitch's tent and the commander-in-chief came out, greeted the troops and passed down the line saluting each soldier with a kiss. All the men were much moved and many of them wept. The incident served to increase their boundless worship of their gray-headed leader.

Adachi Kinnosuké, in an article on the "Probable Japanese Terms of Peace," which appears in the North American Review, ventures the prediction that Japan will claim the Russian warships now interned in neutral ports as well as those of the Vladivostok fleet, a pledge that Russia will not send any more warships to the Pacific and the restoration of the Island of Saghalin. Japan, he says, will restore Manchuria to China under a guarantee from the United States and Great Britain that the territory shall never be ceded or leased to a foreign power, and Japan will take control of the East China Railway from Harbin to Port Arthur as well as of that portion of Siberia lying east of the Amur River, including Vladivostok. Remark that Japan proposes henceforth to be stronger in the North Pacific than Russia ever again can be. Mr. Kinnosuké adds: "At the end of our diplomatic defeat ten years ago, which crowned our victorious land with a crown of thorns, we nevertheless were happy enough to receive a precious lesson. And now the people of Nippon are prepared to do either one of these two things: to die in this present struggle, under a cloudless sky, a death honored and brave, such as would have been dear to the hearts of the samurai of old; or to live in such a manner that even the very idea of aggression upon their rights would be ridiculous even in the eyes of the civilized West."

When the rifle now in use in the Japanese army was first proposed several years ago, its adoption was earnestly favored by one of the most prominent military surgeons of Japan, Doctor Kikuchi, who predicted that while its bullet would have a greater stopping power than that of the weapon then in vogue, the wound caused by it would heal very rapidly. The fulfillment of that prophecy is reported by Doctor Kikuchi himself, who is now a staff surgeon in the Japanese service. In an abstract of his report, published in the British Medical Journal, he says the stopping power of the bullet of the rifle now in use is very great, and he attributes it to its cutting clean through arteries and veins, causing a large loss of blood and consequent weakness and faintness, so that the man is unable to proceed. In the wounded Russians who fell into the hands of the Japanese after the battle of Yalu, healing occurred with great rapidity, and at the date of Doctor Kikuchi's report, forty days after the battle, even the most severely wounded were convalescent. One of these patients had been shot through the lungs, and must have lost a large quantity of blood, estimated as much as a pint and a half or a quart. Another man who recovered was shot in the stomach. These statements are confirmed by a Central News telegram from Vladivostok, which states that in the cases of about 100 officers and 6,000 men treated in the Russian Military and Red Cross hospitals for bullet wounds healing took place rapidly. Even in cases in which the chest or liver were penetrated recovery took place, as also in one instance of a bullet wound traversing the head.

General Oku, in an order to the troops of the 2d Army, which has found its way into the Russian press, copies having been found on Japanese prisoners, according to notes from the Russki Invalid, said: "The secret of victory lies in bravery, energy, keenness, endurance, and perseverance, pursuing without relaxation the object in view. Officers were to impress upon their subordinates that any delay or indecision would increase their losses, while decision and dash would reduce them. On that ground it was always necessary to advance resolutely, not being arrested by any difficulty until the object was attained. The general went on to say that the essence of discipline consisted in a perfect and regular understanding between the chiefs and their subordinates. The officer was to know everything in detail, to reward those

who were worthy, and to punish inflexibly those who were unworthy. Personal considerations were not to enter into the matter at all. It was necessary to increase the knowledge and energy of the young officer, and to improve the instruction and training of reservists by making use of all favorable occasions. The army occupied a very long front, and, if there should be any local reverse, commanding officers were not to abandon their positions, and were not to allow discouraging rumors to be spread. Every officer in command was to be acquainted not only with what was going on around him, but with the general situation, and, if there should be any reverse, officers in the neighborhood were to give support without waiting for the arrival of reservists even if they thereby sacrificed the whole of their men. Both in attack and defense, they were always to be prepared for counter attacks, the first line detachments being always ready and the reserves always on the alert."

JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

In an article in the Independent, describing the mobilization of an army division in Japan, John Dunlap, missionary of the Presbyterian Board at Fukui, Japan, describes the process of escorting the First Reserve men to the railroad station: "There were straggling processions of villagers, many of them none too sober after the farewell feasting, with a reservist in the midst and a flag or two and cotton banners bearing patriotic mottoes and the names of their hero, his village and the donors of the banner."

Some of the inhabitants of the town in which the soldiers are billeted tried to avoid the obligation by moving into such small quarters that they could not be asked to relinquish any part of them for the soldiery. Not but that the government pays well for what it demands, but the soldiers are often troublesome and easily get the idea that they are not being given all that the government pays for. The allowance is eighteen cents (American) a day—about \$1.25 a week—for each man. An American housekeeper would soon be bankrupt if called on to feed a lot of brawny fellows from farm and workshop at \$1.25 a week. But this is a land where skilled mechanics earn thirty or thirty-five cents a day at the outside, and where college students commonly get a room and board for seventy-five cents a week; so the government's allowance for its soldiers is really generous.

The drill of the mounted men on their scrubby ponies was not inspiring. "It is whispered that on the cars as they journeyed toward the port of embarkation many men were injured by the horses, and during their training it was a daily spectacle to see a number of them run amuck on the parade ground. Some went over the edge and tumbled with their riders into a deep ravine, and two or three men were killed. But what did that matter? These were the fellows of those who swarmed like locusts up the heights at Kyu-lien and over the hills at Nanshan, and with as little fear of death as the locust themselves."

"There were drills and gymnastics to restore elasticity, to quicken and straighten the walk, and make the men au fait again with the manual. Boots at first were a sore trial, for most of them had not had a boot on since the day they left the barracks. The mere wearing of a uniform was an intolerable hardship. Here, for instance, is F., whom I have literally seen a great deal of for several summers past. The great part of the one year he goes about his work as a fisherman, stark but for a loin-cloth, and sometimes, when the sea bottom is dirty after a storm and the nets get foul he is not particular whether he has that on or not. When he rejoined his corps it must have taken him many days to get used to the bothersome Western things again and make him the trim *joto-kei* (first-class private) he used to be."

"We find some amusement in noticing the strange translations of Western military commands. 'Dress!' for example, becomes 'Heels in line!' and 'Rise, double!' is 'Rise, running feet!' It is interesting, too, to see the struggles of a language that is anything but crisp and brusque to adapt itself to military uses. The imperative is little heard in Japan off the drill-ground. There it is not only used, but used in a manner that does violence to Japanese etymology, the verb being put before the noun as in English—'Shoulder arms!' 'Pile arms!'—but directly contrary to Japanese usage, and a third word in such sentences, denoting the objective case, being dropped altogether."

"Privates are divided into three classes, according to efficiency, but even the highest class receive less than ten cents a day on the field. Take a look at the men as they entrain. After hard training and strict selection they look fit and 'hard as nails.' The infantry seem sawed off at a uniform standard of about five feet three inches. There are no short men in the center and tall ones in the wings. Taller men are taken for the other arms of the service, and the men of the artillery and military train especially are big, thick-chested, heavy-limbed fellows, who, man for man, could hold their own anywhere."

"The officers are a businesslike, serious looking lot of men. No dilettanti among them. No aristocrats—except those who are soldiers first and aristocrats afterward. No rich men's sons who are officers because they do not know anything else to do with themselves, and join the service for a good time, a uniform and a handle to their names. Every Japanese officer is a scientific soldier, and it is no drawback here, as it is in some armies, to be scientific. The more scientific the better. Up to the rank of major promotion is half by seniority and half by selection. For every officer promoted by seniority one is advanced on his merits. Beyond major promotion is for merit alone."

"The uninformed idea, no doubt, is that as Japan takes these immense armies one by one to the Asiatic mainland, the islands are rapidly denuded of soldiers. This is far from being the case. The —th Division was hardly away till the several barracks were overflowing again—with the reserve conscripts and the Second Reserve. The latter are men who have served three years with the colors and four years with the First Reserve, and now have a further period of ten years (only this month, October, lengthened from five years to ten) in the Second Reserve, followed by eight years in the Territorial Army, a militia maintained for home defense and not called out except in extreme need. At thirty-seven their obligation for foreign service is completed, and at forty-five, after the eight years in the Territorial Army, their military obligation is completely fulfilled. They have had twenty-five years of it."

Poultney Bigelow is improving his opportunities as a lecturer at the Boston University School of Law to express his somewhat pronounced opinions on the subject of our military methods. He has taken occasion highly to commend the administrative powers and the honesty of the professional American soldier, disciplined by West Point experiences, as displayed in the West and East Indies; but for the political soldier he has only contempt.

The sad condition in which our Army returned from Cuba and from the camps in this country, Mr. Bigelow charged to the incompetency of political generals, saying the troops left Tampa like a mob and returned like a defeated expedition. Speaking of the Philippines, he said that Dewey had the situation well in hand, commanded the respect of the natives, and should have been entrusted with the task of establishing American rule in the archipelago. Instead, he was pushed into the background, and a military administration substituted that was mainly one of politicians dressed up in soldier clothes, the natives being left to the tender mercies of a political gang, who came out in transports much as the "carpet-baggers" went South to take office after our Civil War. Mr. Bigelow charged that the Philippines are still a dumping ground for Americans who seek appointments for their own profit.

A MARYLAND MILITARY COLLEGE.

Annapolis is eminently a military town. In it are the Naval Academy, educating midshipmen to be officers of the Navy; the School of Application, instructing officers of the U.S. Marine Corps in the duties of their profession; St. John's College, a semi-military institution of the State of Maryland, and Companies M and G, of the 1st Regiment, of the Maryland National Guard.

St. John's College, the descendant of King William's School, established in 1696, became a military establishment, under resolution 116 of the General Assembly of Maryland, of the Session of 1825. This resolve was recited: "Whereas, the visitors and governors of St. John's College have resolved to establish a professorship for the instruction of the students of the institution in the science of civil engineering and military tactics, and the Legislature being disposed to encourage them in the establishment of such a professorship," therefore, it was resolved that the governor and council give the college "so many and such arms as they may require." A session later the professor of this branch of instruction was given by the Assembly the title of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The growth of the military spirit in St. John's has been steady and uniform. Indeed, there is a national tone to the institution. Amongst its earlier contributions to the two services were John Ridgely, surgeon of the Navy, who was on board the Philadelphia when captured in Tripoli, where, by his medical ministrations to the Bey's daughter, he was enabled to secure the freedom of the city to all the imprisoned American officers; William Rodgers, surgeon, U.S.N.; Tobias Watkins, assistant surgeon; Nicholas Harwood, George Mann, lieutenants, U.S.N.; John Contee, lieutenant, U.S.M.C.; Thomas Williamson and John Wesley Peaco, surgeons, U.S.N.; Daniel Randall, deputy P.G., U.S.A.; Hyde Ray, surgeon, U.S.N.; John R. Shaw, purser; John Gwinn, captain, U.S.N.; William Latimer, U.S.N. This closes the list from 1785, the institution of the college proper, down to 1810. The roster would not be complete if it were not added that, in the class of 1790, graduated Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Amongst the later additions to the Army and Navy from St. John's, and since the war with Spain, are Lieut. Walter D. Smith, Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, Lieut. Edward H. Tarbutton, Asst. Surg. Douglas F. Duvall, Lieut. E. Berkley Iglehart, Lieut. Charles C. Herman, Lieut. James E. Abbott, Capt. Joseph B. Douglass, all of the U.S. Army; Lieut. William G. Fay and Lieut. E. Mullan, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. De Witt Lyles, who gave his life to his country in the Philippines; E. B. Garey, now a cadet at West Point; F. Williams, a graduate of West Point; Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, Lieut. D. Whiting, Lieut. S. T. Mackall, Lieut. K. L. Whitson, all of the U.S. Army. In the Philippine Constabulary are L. A. Rohrer and C. P. Hollingsworth. In the Navy: Asst. Naval Constr. William G. DuBose, Midshipman Abram Claude, Douglass Howard, Ensign Julius F. Hellweg, were all students of St. John's; J. Wirt Wilmer holds an appointment in the Army, but has not yet been commissioned. Students Perry Wilmer and Armine Ways Smith have appointments to West Point.

In the two Maryland regiments in the field during the Spanish-American War were the following officers, who had been students in St. John's: Major Washington C. Claude, surgeon; Capt. E. D. Pusey, Lieut. Hugh Ridgely Riley, Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, Lieut. George R. Tidings, Capt. James C. Porter.

The St. John's Battalion now numbers two hundred, under the command of Major Armine Ways Smith, supported by Capt. M. K. Neville and John M. Green, the commanding officers of the two companies of the battalion. The professor of Military Science and Tactics is Major William A. Thompson, U.S.A., retired.

May 12, 1902, the battalion was inspected by Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps, Assistant I.G., D.E., who says: "The ceremony was well done; distances were well kept; the pass in review in quick time was excellent, in double time, good." "This battalion is well-drilled and under good discipline, and its condition reflects credit on the cadet officers. The band is in good condition. It keeps excellent time in its marches and is of great assistance in military movements. The cadets are well set up, smart in their movements, and, as a whole, present a fine appearance."

Each year the battalion has a week's encampment and is drilled in all the exercises of camp life. The last inspection, under the general government, was made on July 28, 1904, by Capt. H. LaF. Applewhite, captain of Artillery Corps, U.S.A., inspector. He stated in his report: "The military discipline of St. John's College shows a very high state of efficiency. The discipline of the cadet body is excellent. The matter of discipline, I am informed, rests almost entirely with the commissioned officers (of the senior class); the officer on duty with the college is endeavoring to carry out, as far as practicable, the Regular Army methods in all things military, holding the commissioned officers responsible for the maintenance of discipline and the instruction of their companies; the excellent results obtained show how great an interest must be manifested by them. While present inspecting this college, I met nearly all the commissioned and some non-commissioned officers. All impressed me with their fondness for military life, showed quite a knowledge of military matters, were neat in their personal appearance, gentlemen in their manners, and of those whom I met, there is not one whom I would not recommend for appointment as an officer of the Regular Army."

"While this college has military instruction merely as a single feature of the course, still the attention devoted to this department, and the zeal manifested by the cadets, make it rank as almost a purely military college. The cadets receive a practical military education, are instructed practically in locating camps, preparation of official reports, conduct of official correspondence—in fact, the nature of the instruction is such that a cadet who graduates from this institution can readily assume the duties of a second lieutenant in the Regular Army."

ELIHU S. RILEY.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Novoe Vremya says that before the battles around Mukden the Russian military police discovered in the city a well-organized Japanese intelligence office dealing with the information obtained by seventeen Chinese spies. Maps were discovered indicating the Russian positions, with accurate explanatory details ready to be despatched. The Novoe Vremya has published some interesting impressions gathered from members of the Russian medical staff who were left behind at Mukden, and were sent by the Japanese into the Russian lines. They say that the Japanese were not greatly elated on entering Mukden, being depressed by the enormous losses they had suffered. According to these Russians the 8th Japanese Division has lost 7,000 men, and the greatest losses were those in the troops opposed to the 1st Russian army. The sanitary condition of the Japanese troops was good, and the men had stood the cold well. As to the operations around Mukden, the Japanese said they had staked everything upon their success. Almost all the troops had been brought into the fighting line, and the officers are said to have confessed that if the Russian cavalry had got into their rear there would have been a great disaster. They were surprised by their success in piercing the Russian line.

Not a single regicide was re-elected at a meeting of the controlling committee of the "Zadranga" (association of officers of the Serbian Army), held recently at Belgrade.

A comparatively new French cruiser, the Coetlogon, of 380 feet in length, has been condemned, and is to be sold. Since her completion she has lain at Toulon, making occasional experimental trial runs from there, but as soon as she exceeded the most moderate rate of speed the inconvenience on board became unbearable.

The Russki Invalid says that three batteries of artillery are to be provided with guns of the 1902 pattern, provided with shields, and to be placed upon a war footing and sent to the Far East. "We believe that this is the first time that guns with shields have been mentioned on the Russian side since the war began," the Army and Navy Gazette says.

A commission has been appointed by the President of the French Republic to unify the methods of physical education in the army, the university and the civil gymnastic societies. The president of the commission is a general officer; four members represent the Ministers of War and of the Interior, and four the gymnastic societies. The commission will adopt a general plan of physical education to which the manuals of instruction will be conformed.

A decree of Jan. 21, 1905, by the Minister of War requires that in future officers of the French army eligible to promotion be furnished with copies of the reports on their professional standing and their efficiency record, and that they be given an opportunity to explain in writing before the question of their promotion is finally determined. This includes non-commissioned officers eligible to promotion to the rank of second lieutenant and to candidates for the legion of honor and the military medal.

General Laurie in the House of Commons recently desired to know how many efficient soldiers at the age of twenty, and the cost of each, are obtained for every 1,000 men enlisted at the ordinary recruiting age, and the answer given was that for each 1,000 recruits England has 827 men fit for active service, each costing about £84 10s., including the cost of the 173 men per 1,000 who do not become efficient at the age of twenty. These figures do not tell the whole story, however. The rate of hospital admissions per 1,000 in 1902 of men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five was 926.4, of mortality 4.21, and of invaliding 59.2, while the men who are constantly sick may be reckoned at 45 per 1,000. These figures profoundly affect the number of men really available for active service at any particular time.

April 4, while the British destroyer Spiteful was running a trial in connection with oil fuel installation off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, she collided with a barge with a cargo of cement. The force of the impact was so great that the men on board the destroyer were thrown in all directions, but, with the exception of one of the engine room staff, no one was injured. The barge sank almost immediately and of the three men who formed her crew only one was saved. As she sank, according to one report, the barge canted up stem first, and the main boom came over the destroyer's deck, knocking the foremast right back to an angle of forty-five degrees, and smashing the forefunnel. The water-tight compartments of the destroyer were instantly closed, but the forepart of the vessel was open, and it is considered marvelous that in view of the weight of the cargo of the barge, the Spiteful did not break up altogether.

The annual report of the British army for 1904 presents the following statistics: Total establishment Oct. 1, 1904, 896,783, including regulars, reserve and auxiliaries, the total regular force being 11,100 officers and 270,329 men. In the distribution of regimental strength 137,496 arms were at home, 72,806 in the Colonies, Egypt, China, Crete and Somaliland, and 76,938 in the East Indies. The number of men presenting themselves for medical examinations as recruits from Oct. 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904, was 71,699, and of these 24,658, or 34.39 per cent, were rejected; 18,816 for "various ailments" and 5,842 for "want of physical development." This percentage does not include the numbers rejected on physical grounds or for failure to reach the required standard by recruiters or recruiting officers. Such rejections are made prior to medical inspection, and for the nine months of the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, amounted to a total of 20,075. Of the recruits 912 per thousand were able to read and write, and 72 per thousand are described as "well educated." Last year 25,498 men were discharged or transferred to the Reserve with good character, and 21,815 ex-soldiers were provided with employment.

According to the "Italia Militare e Marina," the name of San Giorgio has been given to the Italian cruiser A. now building at Castellamare di Stabia. She is to displace 10,000 tons; length, 429.8 feet; beam, 68.9 feet; draught, 23.46 feet; engines, 18,000 h.p.; speed, 22.5 knots; greatest thickness of armor belt, 7.87 inches; of battery protection, 7 inches; of turrets, 6.3 inches. She is to carry four ten-inch, eight eight-inch, sixteen three-inch and eight 1.85-inch guns; also three torpedo tubes, submerged, two broadside and one aft. The estimated cost is £880,000. Cruiser B, of the same dimensions, will also be built at Castellamare. The seagoing torpedo boats building for the Italian navy by Schichau are to receive the names of Sirio, Sagittario, Spica, Scorpione, Serpente, and Saffo; those by Odero the names Orione, Orsa, Olimpia, Orfeo, Alcone, Ardea, Albatross, Airone, Astore and Arpia; those by Pattison the names Pegaso, Perseo, Procone, Pallade, Cigno, Cassiopea, Calliope, Clio, Centauro, and Canopo; and the one building at Spezia the name Gabbiano.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The great earthquake which has devastated a large region in the northeast

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of the Punjab has visited the Indian army with a terrible disaster, in which, it is to be feared, a great many are involved. The military cantonment and civil station at Dharmasala have practically been destroyed, and in the catastrophe a great misfortune has befallen the 2d Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, which was stationed there. The whole army will feel profound sympathy with those so heavily afflicted. Though, as we write, intelligence is still scanty, it would appear from a Lahore telegram that over 400 officers and men of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas, as well as many ladies, have lost their lives. The battalion of the 1st Gurkhas at Dharmasala was commanded by Col. G. H. Robinson, and that officer, though injured, is saved, but his affliction is terrible, for he reports that Mrs. Robinson and his two daughters are among the dead. Capt. J. Muscroft, who had just returned from leave, has also been killed. The name of Major A. H. Battye is not mentioned, but Mrs. Battye is among the saved, though two of their children are dead. Major and Mrs. Hatch and Major Earle are reported saved, as are Lieutenants Evans, Johnson and Holderness, but Mrs. Holderness is believed to have been lost. The 7th Gurkhas have also suffered; Captains S. Clay and A. C. Wall have been killed, but Major Hehir, medical officer, is reported to be saved. The melancholy catastrophe has cast profound gloom over India, and will cause deep sorrow in the Army throughout the world."

THE SPIRIT OF NIPPON.

In an article on the subject of Harakiri appearing in the Independent, Adachi Kinnosuke says: "With the soldiers of Nippon to enlist means to give their lives to the country. After that, all they want is to make their lives count for the utmost. The homeland of the soldiers and his Majesty, whom they serve, expect of their soldiers a little more than a mere human could accomplish. You know quite as well as I that there is a power in man which is quite beyond the boasted understandings of modern science. The real strength of our army—that which accomplishes the feat which appears to the Western eye not far short of being miraculous—is psychic."

"When the Nippon soldier commits harakiri he does so because he is convinced that his death awakens this mystic force in his comrades; because he believes that by his death this real strength of the Nippon army is so much the more strengthened. The explanation lies in the traditions of the samurai. Now, even in battlefields it has been considered something of a shame for the samurai to be slain by the sword of his opponent. It is written in the code of the samurai that he shall never survive dishonor. And remember that nothing is more dishonorable than a failure—it matters not how adverse the circumstances may be—of accomplishing the duty toward the State and the Emperor."

"Moreover, in the military annals of our country it has always been held that the death of an officer at the hand of the enemy reflects discredit upon the men under him, who have not been able or thoughtful enough to prevent such shameful death to their officer. An officer, his sword broken, fatally wounded, committed harakiri in front of Liao-Yang. The men under him dashed ahead like a band of demons with one thought of avenging the death and of carrying to completion the work he had left undone."

"Through the combination of circumstances a Nippon soldier finds himself powerless to carry out the work to completion. He is not expected to spend time and thought in apologizing for the unkindness of fate or the combination of circumstances. He faces one fact—namely, the failure of accomplishing his duty to the State. By taking this life when he found his body utterly useless to the purpose to which he is dedicated he takes it himself. This act proclaims him in the eyes of his men a master of life, a man to whom death is a mere incident. He knew also that by so dying he would not only inspire his men with a fire as from above, but his example in showing himself a samurai of the old standard would in-

spire the morale of the entire army to the extent that his example would count more than the reinforcement of a thousand men.

"In the benighted land of the sun and of heathenism, we hold that there is one entity in the universe and we call it life. It is the *noumenon* of which all the empirical world is nothing, a mere expression, the world of phenomena. Death, to our way of thinking, is nothing but a mere destruction of one of the innumerable expressions of life. With us, then, to die is quite as trivial an affair as to sleep. Upon our transport Kinshumara, and as a fog-wrapped moon was sailing over the midnight sky of April 25-26, 1904, under the storm of shells from the Vladivostok squadron, you could find Captain Shima at the head of his fellow officers unsheathing his sword. With the calmness of one and quite as solemnly as he who presents his respects to his prince he seated himself upon the deck of the sinking vessel. He performed the rite of the harakiri. To-day the men of the Nippon army talk of him as one of the guardian ghosts of the land of the gods."

"In the first place he saw that his life was useless. He would either be a Russian prisoner or go down with the ship. He had dedicated his life when he left his home to serve under the imperial colors. He had not dedicated his life to squander away his hours in a Russian prison. He knew the moral effect of his death after the ancient rite of the samurai. He knew that if he cast away his body, his life, which is imperishable within him, will assume another form, and he will continue the work which he has left undone. Death was nothing to him, the accomplishment of his work was everything to him."

"Now, with this conviction, which is common throughout the Far Eastern land, our men commit the harakiri with rather cheerful grace. Our men go into action. Upon the battlefield they are not surprised to meet death; in fact, that is the only thing they expect to meet there. It is this high, and perhaps oversensitive, regard—superstition, if you will—for the higher honor of the fighting men that makes of a company of Nippon soldiers a force which is irresistible. It is to maintain this sense of honor, it is for the preservation of this supreme fire that quickens the spirit and electrifies the enthusiasm of the Nippon soldier, that many officers among us throw away our lives, as you would call it, in performing the rite of the harakiri."

COMMANDER OF THE CONTINENTAL NAVY.

In a letter to the New York Sun, L. B. Merriam, of Suffield, Conn., says:

While honor and reverence are being shown to the body of John Paul Jones, would it not be just to couple these honors with the fame of the first admiral of the American Navy, Esek Hopkins, whose memory has suffered an almost total eclipse? Other men who were materially aided through his exertions have been honored and have filled much larger places in the naval history of the Revolution.

As commander in chief of the Continental navy, both before and after the Declaration of Independence, for a period of more than two years, his experience was a constant struggle against a succession of circumstances which, without fault of his, prevented him from carrying out the orders of Congress and which defeated his own plans for extended enterprises. The best informed and the just men among his contemporaries recognized the fact that his failure to accomplish certain expected results was due to insurmountable difficulties, but there was a popular feeling that he had not exerted himself as strenuously as he might have done. The result has been that his place has never been defined nor the service which he rendered properly estimated.

At the outbreak of the Revolution Esek Hopkins was the best known sea captain in the Colonies. For forty years he had followed the sea, both as merchant captain and as commander of privateers, as well as in the Colonial service during the French and Indian war. His ability and enterprise were undoubted, and although he was near-



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ly sixty, his previous achievements pointed him out as the best man for commander of the Continental Navy.

Esek Hopkins contended for the idea of nationality and for social unity against those who sought to use the public service for private profit. His attitude was undoubtedly the cause of the persistent antagonism to him. He had committed the grave error, for a public man, of interfering with the chances that were visible to many people of influence for getting rich in the name of patriotism and liberty, and he had not policy enough to conceal his opinions or change his course. Thus he, like many men who do primary work that has developed great inventions, did not reap the reward of success. The most important work of laying the foundations is frequently overlooked. Esek Hopkins died Feb. 26, 1802.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. O.—Troops E, F, G and H, 12th U.S. Cav., should arrive at Camp Thomas, Ga., from Manila the latter part of May, 1905.

J. M. asks: Can a soldier discharged elsewhere than at Atlanta or Fort Thomas re-enlist in recruiting office at either of these places and receive a three months' furlough as soon as enlisted and report at end of furlough at New York recruiting office for transportation to Fort Thomas? Answer: It is not thought that he can.

P. F. B.—The Messrs. Cramps, of Philadelphia, received over \$400,000 premium on the U.S.S. Columbia for excess of speed above contract. Premiums are no longer given.

H. F.—There will be no more vacancies in your district for two years. Presidential appointments generally go to sons of Army and Navy officers. You might be able to get some Congressman to give you appointment.

H. H. asks: If the "Omnibus bill," which passed the House of Representatives April 24, 1904, and which was reported from the Senate Committee on Claims early in January containing item to pay difference of shore pay and sea pay on receiving ships, passed the Senate. Answer: It did not pass.

L. L. S.—Officers of the Army who are members of the student class of the Service schools are detailed there by orders of the War Department, and the enlisted men under instruction in the School for Farriers and Horse-shoers, and baking, are also detailed by orders. The Dick bill relates to the reorganization of the militia on practically the same lines as the Regular Army. It has been published in full in our columns. Garrison schools are ordered by the C.O. of a post for various studies incident to the military service. For band instruments apply to the Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 277 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

INQUIRER.—The Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was formerly a chaplain in the Navy, is the pastor of St. Ambrose R.C. church, Manhattan, New York city.

C. L.—Each government has its own rules concerning the titles or rank of its employees, and they differ in numerous cases, although the duties may be the same. Each country makes its own rules regarding rank and title without regard as to what some other country may do.

A. M. K.—Apply to Franklin Hudson Company, Kansas City, Mo., for their list of military books.

W. O. S.—You can procure a list of retirements of officers of all the Regular services from our office for 50 cents.

E. M. B.—Apply to Secretary of Panama Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

PRIVATE.—Apply to Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

J.M.B. wants the address of D. C. Peyton, who was major and surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1898.

W. W. 11TH.—There should be a printed circular relating to the examination of enlisted men for commission on file at the headquarters of your post which you should have no difficulty in consulting. It will give you full particulars. If no circular is available apply to the Military Secretary, Washington, D.C., for a copy.

BORN.

CONRAD.—To the wife of Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., at Chester, Pa., April 26, 1905, a son, Julius Theodore Conrad, Jr.

HAINES.—At Berkeley, Cal., April 27, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, U.S.M.C.

SCHUMANN.—At Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to the wife of Sergt. First Class Theodore Schumann, H.C., U.S.A., a son.

MARRIED.

ADAMS-WITHEY.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., in St. Mark's church, on May 1, 1905, Mr. Carl N. Adams, son of Col. M. B. Adams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. L. M. Adams, Corps of Engrs., to Miss Marion Withey. At home after Aug. 1, at the "Pasadena," Detroit, Mich.

ALTHOUSE-DRAKE.—At Dorchester, Mass., April 27, 1905, Miss Lucy Drake to Lieut. Adelbert Althouse, U. S.N.

BROWN-COYLE.—At Chester, Pa., April 26, 1905, Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anna Augusta Coyle.

COVER-HODGSON.—At Charleston, S.C., April 27, 1905, Olinia, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Hodgson, to Thomas Cover, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.

DONNELLAN-PRATT.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1905, Mr. John Tilton Donnellan and Martha Sedgwick, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt.

DUGAN-RIDOUT.—At Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1905, Mr. Charles Nelson Dugan, brother of Capt. T. B.

Dugan, U.S.A., and nephew of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., and Miss Prudence Gough Ridout.

GARDINER-RYAN.—At Dorchester, Mass., April 27, 1905, Miss Helen Thornton Ryan and Ensign Carlos A. Gardiner, U.S.N.

HATHAWAY-HYDE.—At Oakland, Cal., May 3, 1905, Lieut. Charles E. Hathaway, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary Van de Carr Hyde.

KALDE-EVENSON.—At Leavenworth, Kas., April 26, 1905, Miss Anna M. Evenson and Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th U.S. Inf.

KEYES-FERNALD.—At Pensacola, Fla., May 1, 1905, Ensign Raymond S. Keyes, U.S.N., and Miss Maud Fernald, of Pensacola.

LAMBERTON-CLABAUGH.—At Washington, D.C., April 29, 1905, Mr. Benjamin P. Lambertson, Jr., son of Rear Admiral Lambertson, U.S.N., to Miss Helen Clabaugh.

SAUNDERS-LANE.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, April 27, 1905, Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Gray Lane.

DIED.

AUGUR.—Walter Wheaton, at Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1905, son of Mrs. C. C. Augur, and the late Major Gen. C. C. Augur, aged forty-seven years.

CAMPAU.—At Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1905, Eliza Throop Campau, mother of Mrs. Fitch, wife of Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, U.S.N., retired.

FOR-YTH.—On Monday, April 24, 1905, at Woodley Inn, Washington, D.C., Janie Janvier Forsyth, widow of Col. Lewis Cass Forsyth, and mother of Mrs. Benjamin Munday.

GARD.—At Greenville, Ohio, April 24, 1905, in his ninety-fifth year, Dr. Isaac Newton Gard, father of the wife of Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N.

LEE.—At Washington, D.C., April 28, 1905, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired.

MATTHEWS.—At Washington, D.C., on Saturday, April 29, 1905, at 2 p.m., Major Washington Matthews, surg., U.S.A.

NICHOLSON.—At Washington, D.C., May 1, 1905, Commodore Somerville Nicholson, U.S.N., retired.

PEGRAM.—At Petersburg, Va., April 24, 1905, George W. Pegram, father of Lieut. John C. Pegram, U.S.A.

RAIBOURN.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, April 30, 1905, Capt. William A. Raibourn, 29th U.S. Inf., by shooting himself.

STONE.—At Annapolis, Md., May 1, 1905, Comdr. George M. Stoney, U.S.N.

TAULBEE.—At his home in Morgan county, Ky., March 17, 1905, Major William H. Taulbee, father of Capt. M. K. Taulbee, U.S.A., and grandfather of Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, U.S.A.

WATTS.—At Portsmouth, N.H., April 30, 1905, Mrs. Margaret A. Watts, mother of the wife of Capt. W. W. Mead, U.S.N.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 27, 1905.

On Saturday last Miss Stirling, who with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling, and her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Yates Stirling, Jr., spent a few days in San Francisco on their way East, came up to the yard as the guest of Miss Burwell, of the Independence. During the few days Miss Burwell was here there were many pleasant affairs given in her honor aboard the receiving ship. On Monday afternoon Miss Stirling visited the Solace, where, as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, she enjoyed tea. She returned to San Francisco Tuesday morning, and the entire party started East that evening. On the day of their departure Mrs. Charles M. Dougherty and her daughter, Mrs. Jabish Clement, whose guests the Stirlings were at the Hotel Pleasanton during their stay in San Francisco, entertained at an informal but none the less delightful tea in their honor, and many of their old time friends in California eagerly embraced this opportunity to greet them. The Stirlings are going to their home in Baltimore, where they will probably remain, as Rear Admiral Stirling will shortly be retired from active service.

On Monday night last an entertainment was given at the Alhambra theater in San Francisco for the benefit of the Seamen's Institute. A number of well-known society people participated. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla were deeply interested in the affair, and through them the yard band was secured for the evening.

First among the post-Lenten affairs was the large and exceedingly enjoyable card party on Tuesday evening, April 25, by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing. The Gearing home is among the prettiest at the yard, and to its handsome furnishings were added quantities of cut flowers and potted plants. The game of the evening was five-hundred, and the prize was won by Capt. William T. Burwell, U.S.N. Others present were: Mrs. Burwell, Med. Insp. and Mrs. M. H. Simons, Miss Anne Gray, Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Ransome, Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. G. Smith, Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter, Surg. C. P. Kindelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Offley, Mrs. F. J. Drake, Miss Caroline McDougal, Mrs. Quackenbush, Paymr. W. B. Rogers, Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, Asst. Civil Engr. F. H. Cooke, and Ensign Stanley Woods.

Mrs. Quackenbush, who has been making her home in Vallejo with her mother, Mrs. Kirkland, widow of Rear Admiral Kirkland, formerly commandant of this yard, is spending a few days at Mare Island as the guest of Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood. Miss Anne Gray, of San Francisco, is a guest at the home of Med. Insp. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons.

The friends here of Capt. Dickinson P. Hall, U.S.M.C., are welcoming him back after his long trip around the Horn and back across the continent. Mrs. Hall, who was Miss Cornelia McCrea, of Vallejo, has been at Vallejo with her mother during her husband's cruise. Capt. and Mrs. Hall are now settled in their pleasant quarters at the barracks.

Dr. Francis M. Munson, whose engagement to Miss Katherine Glass, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Glass, was announced several months ago, is expected to reach San Francisco some time in June. Shortly after his arrival the wedding will take place at the handsome home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Glass in Berkeley.

Col. J. D. Hall, chief surgeon of the Department of California, and Mrs. Hall are staying at the Occidental hotel in San Francisco.

A pretty and most elaborate affair was given by Mrs. Cleland N. Offley at her apartments at the New Bernard in Vallejo on April 26. The rooms presented the appearance of a veritable bower. All the large furniture had been completely hidden beneath ferns and palms, and quantities of roses were used. Snow balls were draped from the chandeliers, and the whole effect was extremely beautiful. Five-hundred was played. Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall winning first prize, and Mrs. James H. Bull second. The booby prize was won by Mrs. S. L. Graham, while Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, captured the consolation. Mrs. Offley's guests were Meses. F. J. Drake, E. B. Underwood, E. C. Gearing, J. H. Bull, J. J. Knapp, John Irwin, Jr., D. P. Hall, C. A. Brand, C. F. Kindelberger, Mrs. L. T. Hagner, David Potter, S. L. Graham, H. A. Evans, Wade L. Jolly, T. T. Craven, C. G. Smith, and

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Quackenbush, Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, and Miss Chapman, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Lieut. Francis H. Sherman, of the U.S.S. Petrel, and daughter are staying in San Francisco at the Colonial. The Petrel has been ordered here to go out of commission. Her place is to be taken by the gunboat Princeton, which has been thoroughly repaired. Commander Sherman is to command her, and most of the Petrel's officers and crew will be transferred to the newly commissioned ship.

Chaplain John F. Fleming, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fleming, left yesterday for the Santa Cruz mountains, where they contemplate spending a week. Mrs. Abraham U. Loeb, wife of Lieutenant Loeb, 9th Inf., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Salts, at the Hotel Bristol in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Loeb will sail on the Sherman on May 1 for the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., who are spending a month at the St. Francis in San Francisco, prior to sailing for Guam on the next trip of the Solace, came up to Vallejo to-day as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven. Mrs. McNamee is a daughter of Capt. William T. Swinburne.

The U.S.S. Ranger, recently commissioned at Puget Sound, arrived here last week for supplies and 200,000 pounds of ammunition which she is to take out to the Asiatic Fleet. She will also take 150 men from the Independence, to relieve the short termers on the Asiatic Station. Within the next month nine hundred men will go out to the Orient, the draft being made up from men at the San Francisco Naval Training Station and from the Independence, upon which there are now about 600. About that number will go out on the Lawton. The Ranger will probably leave within the next few days. The Solace will be in drydock for the next ten days and will sail for the Philippines on May 25.

The Buffalo was placed out of commission on Monday, April 24. The destroyer Davis was taken out for an official trip on Wednesday.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 27, 1905.

Capt. J. J. Bradley, 14th Inf., who has been here recently with prisoners for Alcatraz, has returned to his station at Vancouver Barracks. Capt. B. C. Morse, 17th Inf., and his family left San Francisco on Sunday for their new station at Fort McPherson, Ga. Mrs. Booth, wife of Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf., is in town at present, having returned recently from the Philippines. Major A. C. Ducat, 7th Inf., and Mrs. Ducat, who have been spending some weeks here, have gone to Los Angeles for a short visit, as Mrs. Ducat has not been in very good health for some time.

The Rev. Major Meserve preached at the Easter services in the Protestant chapel on Sunday.

Dr. Edward Shortlidge, who has been such a favorite during his station at the Presidio and Fort Miley, left on Monday for his new post at Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Wetherill, who has been spending the winter with her son, Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, at Fort Mason, expects to leave very shortly for her summer home in the East.

The 2d Squadron, 7th Cav., Major Loyd S. McCormick commanding, arrived Tuesday morning from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., en route to the Philippines.

The Army and Navy Union, Gen. J. B. Rawles Garrison, No. 26, held their first meeting and installation of officers on Tuesday night at the general hospital. The following officers were installed by Max Arendt, the National installing officer: Commander, Frank Holt; senior vice-commander, John L. Anderson; adjutant, J. G. Ehardt; paymaster, John W. Vaughan; quartermaster, Nels Rasmussen; officer of the day, John F. C. Grengre; officer of the watch, E. S. Mason, all of the Hospital Corps; officer of the guard, Sergt. Matthew Thompson, Signal Corps; chaplain, Jerome T. O'Sullivan; surgeon, Patrick O'Gorman, Gen. J. B. Rawles, U.S.A., retired, for whom the garrison is named, was present and made a speech, and at the conclusion of the business meeting a dance was held in the dining room of the general hospital.

Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., aide to General MacArthur, is a patient at the general hospital at present, and so is Capt. LeVert Coleman, Art. Corps. Brig. Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., retired, and Major Paul Shillock, surgeon, are in town.

The Presidio Card Club met on Tuesday at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards and a very jolly evening was spent at five-hundred.

The 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., at the Presidio, is getting up a series of horse races which are very interesting. The first was run on Tuesday between Jamie Henry and Browrie Tyler, Jamie winning. Colonel Murray's and Captain Koehler's horses run the next race, and Lieutenant Herschler's and Lieutenant O'Hara's the third of the series.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Kerwin will entertain at a large card party this evening in honor of Mrs. Girard. Mrs. Kerwin's mother, and Mrs. Sage. The affair will be given in the post hall at Angel Island and many guests are expected from the different posts about the bay.

The regular monthly field day held to-day was unusually interesting owing to several novel features, and the grand stand was crowded with civilian as well as Army spectators. The event that caused the greatest enthusiasm was the mounted tug-of-war between the Cavalry and Field Artillery, in which the Field Artillery won. Another interesting event was the Easter race in which the runners raced for a cigar, a box of matches, a spoon and an egg, at a distance of twenty yards from each other. The problem was to light the cigar as soon as the matches were reached and to place the egg in the spoon. This race was won by Sergeant Allen, 65th Co., C.A., in 45 seconds. The dismounted relay race was won by Co. B, Hospital Corps, in 2 minutes and 20 seconds. Private Cannon, 65th Co., won the 100-yard dash; putting 16-pound shot, won by Corporal Gladden, 105th Co., C.A., whose distance was 31 feet 2 inches. The officials of the day were: Major E. T. Brown, A.C., officer in charge; judges, Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., Capt. H. L. Hawthorne, A.C., Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; starter, Lieut. J. Randolph, 10th Inf.; timekeepers, Lieuts. E. H. De

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Armond and F. J. Behr, A.C. In the afternoon the post baseball team played the cantonment team, winning by a score of 6 to 2.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 29, 1905.

Chaplain Charles W. Freeland brought his Lenten service to a close on Saturday afternoon when quite a number of children were presented for baptism, among them being James Marshall Cole and Elvin R. Heiberg, jr., infant sons of Captains Cole and Heiberg, 6th Cav. There was a large congregation on Easter morning, the chapel being beautifully decorated and a choir of young girls from Sturgis rendering the music.

Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Sands had as their guests for dinner Lieutenants Stryker, Jones, Strong and Carter.

Monday Mrs. George K. Hunter entertained at luncheon in honor of "The visiting mothers of the garrison," the guests being Mrs. Freeland, sr., Mrs. McNarney, mother of Lieut. F. T. McNarney; Mrs. Weaver, mother of Mrs. F. G. Turner; Mrs. Turner, sr., Mrs. Parham, mother of Mrs. B. H. Cheever; Mrs. Skiles, mother of Mrs. G. L. Byram, and Mrs. Hunter, sr.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. G. Turner entertained at dinner Monday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Stanton. The other guests were Major and Mrs. G. K. A. Cole. On Thursday evening, April 28, Capt. and Mrs.

James A. Cole gave a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Stanton, the other guests were Major and Mrs. G. K. Hunter and Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Sands.

The Ladies' Card Club met this week at Mrs. Turner's. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. D. H. Biddle and Mrs. G. H. Sands.

Mrs. Hunter, mother of Major G. K. Hunter, left a few nights ago for St. Paul, Minn., after making a visit of several months at this post.

Tuesday evening the Hospital Corps and staff gave a dance in the post gymnasium.

A baseball nine, composed of Capt. A. G. Lott, Capt. John W. Furlong, Lieutenants Hasson, Stryker, Carter, Jones, Reed, McNarney and Dr. Brooks, with Lieutenants Strong, Wilson and Dr. Uri as alternates, left on Wednesday evening for Fort Robinson to play the officers' nine at that post, and also attend a ball upon the opening of their gymnasium. They returned on Saturday morning, having vanquished their hosts in a ball game of five innings, 13 to 3. They are enthusiastic over the fine time they had, and hope to return the hospitality in the near future.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 1, 1905.

Capt. H. A. White, of the law department of the Staff College, went to Effingham, Kas., on Tuesday to deliver a lecture to the high school pupils on the life of a soldier. Major D. H. Boughton, also of the law department of the Staff College, entertained at dinner all of the heads of departments of the college and commanders of the organizations on Thursday evening in compliment to Prof. James W. Green, of the law department of the University of Kansas, who also gave a lecture to the students of the college on Thursday.

Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins will leave this week for San Francisco to visit her mother, Mrs. Cole. Miss Ida Ranchmann was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Conger Friday evening for the hop. Mrs. Langford, who has been the guest for several weeks of Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, will return to her home in St. Paul, Minn., the last of the week.

Major Granger Adams, commander of the Artillery battalions at Fort Riley, is the guest of Major J. B. Erwin. Mrs. Brownlee and her daughter, of St. Louis, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Gordon. Capt. J. P. Hains, Art. Corps, Capt. J. V. Heidt, Lieut. C. O. Sherrill and Lieut. J. F. James went to St. Joseph, Mo., Wednesday evening to attend a hop.

Miss Clem, of St. Louis, is the guest of Mrs. C. S. Haight. Miss Hughes, of Omaha, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Arrowsmith. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell are entertaining their niece, Miss Hally, of Shelbyville, Ky.

Major D. E. McCarthy will leave in a short time for New York to be the guest of his father; from there he will go to visit relatives in Indiana before sailing for Manila from San Francisco on May 31. Mrs. Erwin, of Savannah, Ga., is the guest of her son, Major J. B. Erwin, 9th Cav. Emil Engel, 9th Cav., went to Kansas City Saturday to take part in the polo game.

One of the largest and most representative bodies of Elks in the history of the local lodge assembled at the club rooms Wednesday night to bid farewell to Past Exalted Ruler Major D. E. McCarthy. Many short speeches were made by prominent members, and after being seated at the banquet table, a very valuable Elk emblem, studded with diamonds, was presented to the major by the members as a token of the high regard and

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esteem in which he was held by them. The major in a few appropriate remarks thanked the members, and expressed his regret at leaving. Among those who responded to the toasts were Major McClaughy, of the Federal prison; Postmaster F. W. Willard, Judge Gillpatrick, Superintendent Kendrick, of the city schools; Judge M. L. Hacker and O. B. Taylor, jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton are at home at 17 Sumner place. Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., is spending a few days in Kansas City, Mo. About forty young people from the Christian church will present the "Deer-trick Skule" at Pope Hall Tuesday evening.

The Thursday night service at the chapel was largely attended and was made very attractive by the assistance of several of the young people from the city. Miss Fenn sang the solo, "My Faith in Thee," and Mr. Lee Todd played the violin obligato; a beautiful clarinet and violin duet was rendered by Lee and Allen Todd.

The 16th and 29th Batteries, Field Art., had a practice march through the city Wednesday, and returned about 5 p.m.

Wednesday evening the 18th Infantry gave a ball in the post gymnasium which was a success in every way. The gymnasium was most beautifully decorated for the occasion and the room crowded to its utmost capacity. The grand march was led by Col. and Mrs. C. B. Hall. The latter carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses which were presented by Sergeant Lackey on behalf of the club. After the march Captain Gordon, adjutant,

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3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

18th Inf., appeared on the stage and gave an address of welcome. Quite a number of officers were present.

The polo club played the Kansas City polo club in Kansas City Saturday. The polo club consists of Capt. J. P. Hains, W. A. Mitchell, C. E. Stodder, Lieut. Robert Sterrett, Emil Engel and Smith. The ponies were sent overland in advance.

Lieut. and Mrs. Knight attended the German at the Benton club in St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday evening. Mrs. Eben Swift is entertaining Mrs. London and her daughter, Miss Lucy, of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Marie Dimmitt, Miss Van Natta and Miss Motter, of St. Joseph, Mo., were the guests for the hop Friday evening of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell. Miss Eleanor Pope, of Denver, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., and Capt. and Mrs. Snow, Art. Corps, of Fort Riley, were guests of friends for the hop Friday evening.

The stable guard buildings, north of the guardhouse, were accepted Friday by the constructing Q.M. for use by the Cavalrymen and Engineers.

Mrs. Walton Holmes, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Major and Mrs. C. H. Barth. Mrs. Mack arrived Saturday from Manila, having been in the Orient but a short time when Lieutenant Mack was ordered to the field near Jolo. She will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, of the city, until July, when she will return with her sister, Mrs. Clarence Knight.

Mrs. Eben Swift entertained with cards Saturday afternoon in honor of her guests, Mrs. and Miss Lucy London, of St. Louis, Mo.; about forty guests were present. Among those from the city were Mrs. C. H. Cochran, Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor and Miss Geraldine Taylor.

The ball given by the officers and ladies of the garrison Friday evening, as a welcome to the 18th Infantry, was a very gorgeous affair. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, old battle flags and flags of the different organizations. The guests were received by Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell at the head of the receiving party. After dancing fifteen numbers to the strains of the 18th Infantry band, the guests enjoyed a course supper.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 2, 1905.

Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf., has returned from New York city, where he has been undergoing an operation by a skilled surgeon.

The regimental baseball team of the 5th Infantry has been organized and is unusually strong this year, possessing several men who have played on the Manila team, besides others who show much skill. Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, who is in charge of athletics at the post, ransacked the entire regiment and selected only the very best material. Corporal Trickey, Company F, has been selected as captain of the team and Sergeant Major Herman, 5th Inf., as manager.

The officers of the 5th Infantry are preparing for a game of baseball with the officers at Fort Ethan Allen, to occur some time in the near future.

Nearly all of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the performance of "Babes in Toyland," at the Plattsburg theater on May 1. After the performance several supper parties were had at the restaurant of the city.

Much interest is already being aroused over the athletic exhibition to be held in the post gymnasium on May 26. The 5th Infantry has developed some rare talent in this line during the past winter and several contestants are expected from Fort Ethan Allen across the lake, which lends little more interest to the occasion.

Dr. W. H. Drummond, the famous Canadian poet, the author of "The Habitant" and other poems, delivered a lecture at the Plattsburg theater on April 26. Many officers and ladies of the garrison were in attendance. The 5th Infantry orchestra, which furnished music for the occasion, has won for itself an enviable reputation and now stands unrivaled in this part of the State.

The Plattsburg Club entertained at a smoker a few nights ago, to which the officers of the garrison were invited.

Lieut. Harry A. Adams, 23d Inf., granted a three month's leave, will spend it with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Henry H. Adams, at this place.

The officers' mess has been discontinued at the club, since so many of the officers have moved away. Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal has removed from the officers' club and taken a room in No. 26, with Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown.

Mr. E. M. Gotthold, manager of the Babes in Toyland Company, who visited the post on Monday, has been a soldier himself, having served in a regular battery of Field Artillery as first sergeant during the Rebellion, and, therefore had a lot of Army stories with which he entertained the officers nearly all of the afternoon.

Major Wallis O. Clark, in command of the 1st Bat-

talion, 5th Inf., now has his battalion engaged in target practice.

The badges for expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen, won by officers and men of the 5th Infantry during the season of 1904, were presented to their owners by Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, now in command of the regiment, on Wednesday, April 26, on the parade ground in the presence of the whole regiment. About thirty officers and men of the regiment received badges, among them being Sergeant Cantrill, Co. C, who holds the record in this department as a marksman.

Everyone was somewhat surprised when May was ushered in with a slight fall of snow, which continued during a greater part of the forenoon. The sick reports prove that changeable weather is not always derogatory to the health, for that of this garrison has never been surpassed, if equaled, by any other garrison in the country.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 1, 1905.

General Bates, the division commander, accompanied by Captain Wright, of his staff, visited the post last week. The general expressed himself as much pleased with the appearance of the post. Following the military features, an informal reception was held at the commanding officer's quarters, the general leaving immediately after the reception.

Mrs. Samuel R. Whitall gave an afternoon reception last week in honor of her guest, Mrs. MacFarlane.

The first five companies to use the range have finished their preliminary practice and begun shooting for record, and some very good scores are being made.

The big water tank in the tower has been recently painted and cleaned out, the amount of sediment found being a recommendation for the purity of Lake Michigan water. It was remarkably small considering that approximately 3,000,000 gallons a month pass through this tank.

Ordnance Sergt. and Mrs. Toy were made happy recently by the arrival of a fine baby girl.

Col. S. R. Whitall, who is on sick leave, left last Saturday for Denver where he will visit his sons who are in business in that city.

An interesting entertainment was given in the chapel last Tuesday evening under the direction of Chaplain Rice. It was the anniversary of the regiment's baptism of fire at the battle of Bayan, and a very comprehensive set of views of the entire campaign was shown, including some of the fight itself.

A baseball game was played Sunday between the 14th Battery team and a team from Deerfield, resulting in a victory for the battery team by a score of 17 to 2.

Mrs. Walter T. Bates left Tuesday for a visit to her parents in St. Paul. Miss Doll, of New York, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. T. B. Seigle, left for her home last week. Dr. and Mrs. Davis, who recently arrived, are quartered in No. 76, the house formerly occupied by Major Ives. Mrs. Rogers, of New York, is visiting her son, Captain Rogers, of the 27th. Major Tyler is entertaining his niece, Miss Johnson, of Kentucky. Lieut. E. V. Murphy had the pleasure of a visit from his aunt and a party of friends recently, who were on their way from San Francisco to New York.

FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Oregon, April 26, 1905.

Col. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck, Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Steele, Lieut. J. E. Wilson and Lieut. G. McD. Van Poole made a trip to Astoria, Oregon, Saturday, returning that evening.

Bids have been received for the construction of an ordnance storehouse to replace the one burned last August. Ferguson and Houston, of Astoria, were the lowest bidders.

The Sheridan, which arrived from Manila last Sunday bringing the 14th Infantry, left for San Francisco April 26, and will soon go to Mare Island for some slight repairs.

Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, A.C., and Lieut. B. H. Kerfoot, A.C., came over from Fort Columbia, Wash., to attend field day on April 25. Capt. and Mrs. Forse were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Steele, and Lieutenant Kerfoot was entertained by Lieut. A. J. Cooper, A.C.

The field day was a complete success, the best ever held at this post. The 33d Company, C.A., stationed at Fort Columbia, Wash., participated in the events of the day. A great many had to be postponed on account of the rain, although in the morning the weather could not have been better. The men, under the training of the athletic officer, Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, A.C., show a vast improvement.

The post baseball team played the Hammond team last Sunday afternoon and scored 4 to 0. The Hammond team put up a hard game, however. They are ex-soldiers and engineers.

The post exchange has received twenty-five new pieces of music for the pianola.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 29, 1905.

Co. D, 29th Inf., in command of Capt. U. G. Worrlow, will finish their preliminary shooting to-morrow, all the other companies having a week apiece at target practice, which will not be completed until July 1.

"Mrs. Wiggs and Her Cabbage Patch" was given at the post hall this week by an amateur company of El Pasans, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. It was given principally for the entertainment of the enlisted men, and was greatly enjoyed.

April 21 was celebrated throughout Texas, it being the sixty-ninth anniversary of the defeat of Santa Ana, when Texas gained her independence. All government and business places are closed on that day in Texas.

Mrs. Twyman, wife of Lieut. Wilford Twyman, the genial quartermaster of the post, has just recovered

from an attack of the grip. Dr. William Baird, of El Paso, for several years the contract surgeon at this post, was called to New Orleans by telegram this week to attend a prominent citizen of that city. Capt. Frederick Logan, of the State militia at Dallas, Texas, and a cousin of Gen. John A. Logan, was a visitor at the post last week, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ulysses G. Worrlow.

Lord Delaval Beresford, of England, who has a large ranch in Mexico, is at present in El Paso. He has been expecting his brother, Lord Charles Beresford, here on a visit, and elaborate preparations were being made for the latter's entertainment, but word has been received that Admiral Beresford has had to forego his visit to El Paso as he could not get his leave extended as he had hoped.

The ladies' sewing society had its last meeting this week with Mrs. Twyman. The card club, which meets every two weeks, will have the next meeting at Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham's.

A new fence is being put entirely around the post, enclosing all the buildings and quarters, and a large gate is being built at the top of the hill. To keep the cattle out all the gates are kept locked and a sentry posted at each one to let people in and out.

Miss Della Fewel, of El Paso, a sister of Lieut. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., is visiting at Governors Island, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Glasgow.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 28, 1905.

On Monday, April 24, the entire 14th Infantry, under the command of Major John S. Parke, arrived at Vancouver Barracks one day earlier than expected, reaching Portland on the transport Sheridan. Baggage was inspected on the Government wharf, then the regiment took possession of the post it had left seven years ago.

Selection of quarters was made the following day, and now everyone is busy getting settled again. Major A. B. Dyer is at present in command of the post, as Col. James A. Irons, detailed to command the 14th, has not yet arrived.

The Washington National Guard rifle team has invited the National Guard of Oregon and the Department of the Columbia to take part in a rifle match which will be held at the American Lake encampment some time in July. The Washington team carried off all the honors at the rifle contest last year at which both Regulars and militia competed.

Eight more new buildings are to be erected here this year. They are an administration building, band quarters, granary, hay barn, wagon shed, quartermaster's shop, storehouse and bakery. Bids will be advertised about May 5, and will be received until the 27th.

Capt. and Mrs. George LeR. Irwin, with their children, arrived at Vancouver Barracks last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sladen.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., in temporary command.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

(a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.

(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.

(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

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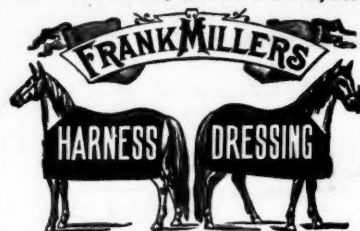
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